FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS WARDAK DISTRICT

LD142039 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The humanitarian and revolutionary wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, was conveyed by Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, the minister of interior, in the course of his meeting with the personnel, party cadres, soldiers, police officers and the toiling people of Charkhe Wardak district.

The minister of interior, in the course of a visit to Charkhe Wardak, met with the district officer, the police commander of the district and other district personnel and gave instructions aimed at solving the difficulties of the toiling people of Charkhe Wardak. Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy returned to Kabul this afternoon.

ACT OF ARSON IN QONDUZ PROVINCE REPORTED

LD141724 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The enemies of the country and our revolution, these bought servants of U.S. imperialism and the region's reaction, who upon the orders of their oppressive masters are setting fire to mosques, schools and public property and also engage in terrorism and murder, are earning the eternal hatred and curses of our toiling people.

According to the report of an authoritative source in Qonduz Province, a number of the counterrevolutionary elements recently set fire to the education and training building of Qonduz Province. The fire was put out in time by the crew of Qonduz police station fire brigade and by the vigilance of the Spinzar Company's employees.

The source adds that because of this action of the treacherous elements, who oppose knowledge and progress and the development of beloved Afghanistan, a few of the classrooms and some tables and chairs were damaged. This criminal action once again makes clear that the just struggle of the party and the government against these criminal servants is a just one and all the people as a united body, in the defense of the country and the revolution, should rise against these treacherous and thieving elements, and defend the honor and pride of the country.

AFP CITES 'DIPLOMATIC SOURCE' ON EVENTS IN KABUL

BK141525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Aug (AFP)--A high-level Soviet military delegation has arrived in Kabul and a sensitive antenna has been fixed atop the guest house in that city's downtown area where the delegation's members are lodged, a diplomatic source said here today.

The arrival of the delegation last Tuesday [12 August] coincides with reports of new rebel activity in the northern Afghan provinces bordering the Soviet Union and sudden spurt in "low level assassinations and killings" of ruling party faction members.

A similar high-powered Soviet military delegation had come to Kabul in November last year, one month before the Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan.

The delegation had worked out the military strategy for the ensuing actions in Afghanistan, earlier reports had said.

The source, who asked not to be identified, however, refused to be categoric on whether the visit of the delegation will mean a massive Soviet action against the rebels, but did not rule out the possibility of a new Soviet military strategy in Afghanistan.

The state-owned Kabul radio announced the arrival of the Soviet delegation on Tuesday, but did not say if it was a military one.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here from the Afghan capital said that in the Pol-e Charki army garrision, near Kabul, an unspecified number of soldiers belonging to the Khalqi faction, which is opposed to Babrak Karmal, were disarmed recently. The reports, however, did not give details. The army garrison was the scene of a pro-Khalqi uprising last month.

The diplomatic source here gave details of a reorganization in the Afghan Army and recent efforts for political indoctrination of soldiers and newly recruited officers.

The source said that all officers and soldiers were now required to attend a 2-hour daily class and were taught the "greatness" of the Sawr Revolution.

The sources, who had access to first-hand information, estimated the strength of the Khalqi faction in the army at "around 80 to 90 percent."

The Khalqis and the Parchamites are the two factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The Parchamites presently enjoy the support and confidence of the Soviets.

The diplomat said that the Kremlin was introducing a Soviet pattern in the Afghan Army. A high-ranking Afghan Army officer with the rank of a brigadier general has been appointed as the general president of the political department of the Afghan Armed Forces.

The sources confirmed earlier reports that Kabul international airport authorities have stopped issuing visas at the airport. Airlines here have been advised not to issue tickets without a proper visa for Afghanistan, airlines sources said today.

The step was taken following reports that journalists posing as teachers, businessmen, tourists or carpet dealers were obtaining visas on arrival at Kabul airport.

Commenting on the overall military situation in Afghanistan, the source said that there was "an overall nervousness" among the Soviets. The situation is becoming complicated each day, he said but did not explain.

He said that the Soviets were fighting either from their armour plated helicopter gunships, or from tanks or armoured personnel carriers.

The Herat Province adjoining Iran was "completely" under rebel control barring the army garrisions. "Open warfare" is raging between the rebels and Soviet-backed Afghan Government troops in the province, he said.

BBC: HIGH-RANKING SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN KABUL

TA141533 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] There is news from Afghanistan that a high-powered Soviet delegation has arrived unannounced in the capital, Kabul, and it is believed to be a military delegation. Our correspondent in India, Mark Tully, who has just returned from Kabul, said he met a senior Afghan officer who told him of the problems that the Soviet authorities were facing.

[Begin Tully recording] The main problem apparently is the morale of the Afghan forces. Soviet military authorities were recently forced to mount a massive assault south of the capital to deal with a mutiny by Afghan armored troops, and there was another threatened mutiny in the armored garrison on the outskirts of the capital. A senior Afghan officer, who is also a member of the communist party, told me that discontent had been rife amongst officers ever since the Soviet invasion. He said the majority of the officer corps were loyal to the ousted President Hafizollah Amin, who had established the original communist cadre in the armed forces. The officer claimed there had been many incidents of local Afghan Army commanders combining with rebel guerrillas. He said that Soviet forces were still heavily dependent on Afghan officers' knowledge of the mountainous and badly-mapped terrain. There had been incidents of Afghan officers deliberately leading their Soviet colleagues into traps. In some cases entire Afghan units have gone over to the rebels. The officer said that Afghan troops were now operating alongside rebels just south of the capital. That could be the explanation of the helicopter gunships I saw flying in that direction earlier this week and the artillery fire I heard in the capital. The officer said he anticipated more mutinies in the Afghan Army. That certainly seems the Soviet expectation, too, judging by some of their emplacements in Kabul itself.

Admittedly, Afghan soldiers are still guarding bridges and most other strategic points inside the capital by day, but Soviet soldiers are guarding the (Balahesar) fort which houses airborne troops, the new communication center and the military operation center. They are also, of course, manning the ring of artillery, armor and mortars around the circumference of the city. At night Soviet soldiers take over complete responsibility for the security of the Afghan capital. Mark Tully, BBC Delhi. [end recording]

UK PAPER: MUTINY CRUSHED, REBELS DEMORALIZED

LD141251 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Aug 80 p 5

[Kabul correspondent report: "Flame-Throwers Flush Out Afghan Mutineers"]

[Text] Flame-throwers were used by the Russians to crush a mutiny by two infantry regiments of the 14th Afghan Division in Ghazni.

The Afghan Troops were opposing the replacement of a commander by a junior officer who had joined the Parcham faction of the Afghan equivalent of the communist party. The Parcham ("flag") wing of the party is headed by Babrak Karmal, the Soviet-installed Afghan leader.

The Russian offensive against the mutineers lasted nearly five days. They mercilessly used flame-throwers to flush out men in foxholes in the villages around Ghazni.

When the helpless Afghans fled from foxholes swarms of helicopters hovering overhead opened fire on them.

This gave rise to an impression that the Russians had started using napalm in Afghanistan. Actually, on this occasion, it was flame-throwers.

A visit to the sub-divisional towns of Shewaki, Beni Hisar, and Charkogar, which bore the brunt of the indiscriminate Russian attack showed its ruthlessness and its extent.

Several villages were wiped out. It was as if they had been razed by earthquake and fire. Most of the people were killed, and the few who survived were in a severe state of shock. Some who escaped to Kabul were picked up by Parcham cadres and police and taken away to unknown destinations.

The arrival in Kabul of some of these survivors was the background to false and misleading propaganda that thousands of mojahedin had entered Kabul unarmed and were awaiting a signal to start a revolt.

Little is really learned or heard of in Kabul except unconfirmable rumours; and reports attributing stories to "travellers from Kabul" arriving in Delhi have caused a lot of bitterness and resentment among the mojahedin and their supporters in the capital. This is also causing demoralisation among the mojahedin who believe such reports when they hear them on the BBC World Service and in other news bulletins.

Spurred on by reports, they take unilateral action only to find they have been deceived and have fallen into a trap.

For example, when persistent reports from "travellers arriving in Delhi" from Kabul said that 10,000 mojahedin had entered Kabul to take over the capital, some excitable youths in the nearby Lowgar Province took up arms and rushed to Kabul only to fall straight into traps set for them by Russian soldiers guarding the city.

The people of Kabul appreciate that the BBC and other Western media are greatly hardicapped by the absence of foreign journalists from the city and cannot authenticate reports, but they also realise that time and time again reports are attributed to travellers arriving in Delhi from Kabul.

It is regarded as almost common knowledge that travellers arriving in Delhi from Kabul are usually American diplomats moving backwards and forwards between Kabul and Delhi.

Life in Kabul city was normal throughout the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. Despite reports about tension. the Russians were able to relax curfew timings, imposing a nominal curfew between midnight and 3 a.m.

The Muslim festival of 'Id al-Fitr, which marks the end of the fasting month, passed off peacefully.

All this does not imply that the Russians have suddenly become acceptable or that the Muslim revolt is over. It would be a truism to state that hatred for the Russians is total and that complete withdrawal and replacement of the puppet government of President Babrak Karmal, whether now or in the distant future, will be the only solution acceptable to the Afghans.

Till then they will continue their "hit and run" tactics even if they have to face worse perils than the recent example set at Ghazni by Russia's ruthless reprisals during which air sorties began as early as 5:30 a.m.

The Russians have never let down their guard, and even today, at all strategic points within the capital, and on all roads leading into Kabul, T-72 tanks are on guard round the clock.

T-72 tanks have also been placed in dugouts all round the hills surrounding Kabul, and their guns are trained on the city.

These sights speak volumes about the Russian presence in Afghanistan and the government which claims to have invited the Russians in.

BBC CORRESPONDENT: KARMAL'S POSITION WEAKENING

TA150730 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 15 Aug 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan at the end of last year was made, according to Moscow, in response to a request from the government in Kabul. However, according to diplomats in Afghanistan, many members of the governing party now apparently regret the move, and Mark Tully, who recently returned from Kabul, says it is also believed that the Soviet authorities are unhappy about President Babrak Karmal's performance.

[Begin Tully recording] The diplomats base their calculation on the fact that President Babrak Karmal has clearly failed to unite his party and go on to broaden its support. His political position is weaker now than it was when he first came to power in December, because the Afghan People's Democratic Party has split into its original factions. The split is not so obvious at the top; there are still members of both factions in the government and on the Central Committee of the Politburo, but below that there is seeting discontent in the majority Khalo faction. I met three leading members of that faction, one a bureaucrat, one an officer in the armed forces and one a former deputy minister. All three were bitterly opposed to the present regime and, in particular, to the Soviet presence. One said she was thoroughly sick of party affairs and wanted nothing more to do with them. Another, who was a lifelong communist, was observing the Muslim fast of Ramadan for the first time since childhood, and a third used expletives to describe Russians he worked with. It seemed particularly significant that events since the Soviet invasion had led all three to lose their faith in communism.

Some believe that the Soviet authorities might consider ditching President Karmal and his minority faction and replacing him with a leader of the majority faction. But this will not really answer the problem, because the majority Khalq faction's dissatisfaction stems from the Soviet present in Afghanistan and that does not seem likely to end yet. Others believe that the Soviet authorities might force President Karmal to share his powers, which in theory are vast. But this again is unlikely to do much to rebuild the morale of the rank-and-file party membership. In fact, the danger of any change is that it will lead to dissatisfaction among the president's supporters, too. Diplomats don't see any obvious options which will be satisfactory from the Soviet Union's point of view. [end recording]

GANDHI ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

BK150532 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0205 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Address by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Independence Day ceremony held at the Red Fort in Delhi--live]

[Text] Brothers and sisters, dear countrymen of India:

After a few years, once again I am privileged to unfurl our beloved flag at this historic place. This should have been an occasion of happiness, but my heart is filled with sorrow at the event that has taken place in Moradabad, not far from here, which has hurt our nation. Our sympathies are with those families whose members have died or been injured or suffered any loss. I extend sympathy to them on your behalf, and can only say that those responsible for the incidents, the culprits, whether government or nongovernment personnel, will be dealt with severely. But, at the same time I appeal to all of you to curb feelings of communalism and castism and end vendettas. It is the duty of everyone, in cities and villages, to devote all their energies to maintaining peace and law and order.

Our society has been inflicted with the poison of communalism for years now. We believed that we had curbed this tendency through the sacrifices of Gandhiji. But we now see how easily it has raised its head once again.

As you know, I have been taught and educated from my childhood that weaker sections of the society--minorities, the poor and backward classes--must be given special attention. Our primary duty is to help, defend and raise them up, because only then will peace come to our society. We must apply ourselves to this task. We must examine why these tendencies, which had been curbed and controlled, have resurfaced once again, especially in the last 3 years.

Along with communalism, castism has resurfaced very strongly, and there are designs seeking to start agitations, confrontation and violence, and to obstruct work on every issue and at all times. Violence and anarchy have spread throughout the country. If we cannot stop it, we will not be able to do anything. It is like a river which has breached the embankment, flowing in all directions, its water lacking utility and strength and doing more harm than good. This is the condition today, because these elements were encouraged and an atmosphere was created in the country in which license was given to everyone to do anything they like.

We know that in a poor and backward country everyone has demands, some of which are justified, and the people need things. But the question is how to raise these demands and whether the country can progress if agitations which burden others are used to press demands. And if the country cannot progress, then how well can these demands be satisfied?

We have to curb anarchism. We see that weaknesses have appeared at every level in our society--not only among youths and other elements but in the entire society and administration. Discipline, the spirit of sacrifice and service and the sincere desire to progress which existed before have now dissipated. The people say that so many months have passed without any work. But is it easy to regather spilled water? I want to assure you that I will try my best to reform the administration so that it can work with dedication, courage and efficiency and with a national spirit.

Corruption has increased. I will say that I am astonished at the rampant corruption. Corruption has to be rooted out everywhere. Corrupt elements, whether officials or politicians, big or small, at any level and of any type, have to be filtered out so that the tools for implementing policies and doing work are sharpened and thus tasks are fulfilled.

Our agencies for protecting the society are to be strengthened so that they do their jobs and gain the people's trust and friendship. This is the biggest task facing us.

We are aware of your problems. There is the Assam issue. A strong movement has been launched there. I consider the children and students there my own children. I sympathize with them, and we are trying our best to dispel their genuine and deep grievances. But I would like to tell them that it is not right to threaten the whole country and harm the whole country. I believe that there are a few elements who, though in the minority, have a deep-rooted conspiracy and want to take undue advantage of this agitation or any other agitation elsewhere. Antinational elements are sometimes active, and antisocial elements are sometimes active. Their influence may not be great, but they are also a poison which, if not checked at the outset, will do much harm by spreading later. So I am confident that the people in Assam and elsewhere will not allow this poison to spread on and [words indistinct] strongly confront such tendencies.

Prices have risen, and I am fully aware of the burden faced by housewives, my sisters. But you also know why they have risen. We have no control over commodities like oil, diesel fuel and fertilizers, but other commodities could be brought under control. However, if agitations are launched and all revenue is spent on controlling society and fulfilling the people's demands, then how can prices be reduced?

I appeal to all of you, to the whole society, brothers and sisters, elders and youngsters, to consider part of this your responsibility as well. At this time it is the duty of traders not to take undue advantage of the hardships and helplessness of the people. The people, all men and women, are dutybound not to buy unnecessary things. Everybody should see what they can do in line with their ability and position to prevent wrong practices, such as ration shops not functioning properly or prices increasing unfairly. They should see what they can do about it. I want to assure them that the government will fully cooperate with them in this. But if the full cooperation of the people is not realized, then this spreading evil cannot be checked. There is no problem which cannot be solved with your cooperation.

If we accomplished our tasks before, it was not because we had a magic wand then, but because your strength was with us. We are able to unite your strength, and we did not let it disperse. That is why we were able to accomplish great things. If agriculture and industrial production increased, then it was due to our people's labor and sweat. So we have to regenerate this same spirit of work and diligence.

Indian farmers are our backbone. Without them the country cannot survive or move toward self-reliance. The farmers, also, are facing hardships due to rising prices and shortages of a few commodities. We are trying to help them in every possible way.

This year, till now, the monsoon season has been good after last year's devastating drought. This will bring some relief. Though some people benefit by this, at the same time some people have suffered due to floods. I extend my sympathy to the flood-stricken people.

Agricultural production should be increased at all costs so that our needs are fulfilled, and we should be able to move foodgrains and other necessities to far-flung areas--forests, mountains and deserts--in our country.

The foundation of a modern country is its workers. Only if our factories run and industrial production is increased will be able to help ourselves and strengthen our country.

The problems we face are not few in number. Economic difficulties are not faced by India alone; they are evident throughout the world, including the most developed states. But we should not use this as an excuse. One or several countries together cannot help us much. We must stand on our own feet and move toward self-reliance.

I believe that the increase in selfishness and indiscipline is due mainly to deviation from our tested and pioneered path over the last 3 years, and because our basic policy and the ideals on which our progress was based was launched at and efforts were made to find new paths. We could understand one direction, but the people were going in all directions. This was the reason for the dismantling and weakening of our (?institutions) and our slackened pace of development.

Apart from the dangers from within the country, wherever there is poverty and backwardness, there are danger signals all around the country as well. The situation all around us is no secret to you. You know how the arms are being procured. Before, we used to think that the danger was from one or two directions; but now even the great ocean area is a center for all types of naval presence. All types of power centers are created there. So the danger to us has greatly increased.

Our policy has been a policy of friendship and will continue as such. Our policy is to extend the hand of friendship, especially to our neighbors. Both our government and the people of India fully understand that they are not going to get anything from confrontation. Through cooperation and friendship alone we would be able to solve our problems, help each other and, united confront our real enemies on the outside who want to influence us, shake us and see us weak--not through fighting and weapons, but through our strength, stability, unity and ideals. This is what we want, and if countries of this subcontinent and far beyond are united then we would be able do this.

But this hope also has been dashed. There are renewed rivalries. We have said earlier also that any country, especially a country like India, has to stand on its own feet, because it is so big that no country could help it to any appreciable degree even if it wanted. But if we fall, nobody can raise us. We must raise ourselves. Such a country has to look to its security. It cannot depend on others. That is why we do not tilt toward one country or another, one group or another. We are Indians; we are concerned about India. We are engaged in India's tasks. And all our policies, directions, programs and schemes are implemented solely from the viewpoint of making the Indian people strong and lifting the country above poverty and backwardness. This is the desire of our people.

I want to assure the people of neighboring countries that our people want friendship with them. We do not want confrontation. We know that there cannot be an identity of views on all issues. Differences are bound to arise, as between two persons. But wherever there is a possibility of consensus we should help each other, move forward together, cooperating with and helping each other. If we are ready to do this, then we can greatly reduce our expenditures and increase our strength. But if someone threatens us, we are ready for him.

You know that our brave soldiers from all three branches of the armed forces are here before us. No amount of praise is enough for them. They ceaselessly serve the nation both in war and peace. It is our duty as citizens of India, who are also a kind of soldier without uniform, to further strengthen our armed forces through our unity.

Many talented children are sitting here in front of me. Today we have to work for the type of future we should build for them. If our youths or farmers or workers or our middle-income people, our housewives or people from other professions cannot overcome today's difficulties, obstacles or hardships, then how can we move forward and reach our destiny. Many people, nearly 280 million of them, who were born after independence, have no idea whatsoever of the extreme poverty that existed in the country, or of how Indian citizens, our religion and our culture were affronted. The changes brought about in these years can be described as magical.

Not all our problems have been solved, but we have tackled many of them one by one. Others can be solved also if your cooperation is forthcoming.

I said at the time of the formation of my government that we should forget about the past. We should once again try to unite. There can be difference in policies, and we cannot make them identical, but no one should create obstacles in the nation-building task. Democracy can work when the government and opposition respect each other and try to work together. This does not mean that right to opposition does not exist. This is essential for democracy, but efforts should not be directed to stop work. Either the government, or the people, especially the poor and women, suffer due to stoppage of work. If schools and colleges are closed then valuable time for studies is lost which greatly hurts students.

So think about all this. Our country has reached a juncture from where, if we adopt the right path, we can attain everything, but if we let the opportunity slip away we can lose all. This is essentially the responsibility of the government, but all opposition parties and you, the citizens of India, have an equal responsibility. If you understand these issues, we have to progress in similar fashion with discipline and unity as we did earlier without pressing for selfish interests and selfish demands. Didn't we have any demands at that time? Was there no suffering during the liberation movement? At that time we did not have jobs, nothing was available, we were pushed around everywhere, and we could not even sit comfortably in our own railways. But Mahatma Gandhi built up from these suppressed, illiterate and frightened people a very strong force which shook the world. We still have that strength. A fraction of it is today sitting in front of Delhi's Red Fort and the rest--the huge population of India--is spread all over, in every corner of the country. It is a very strong force. Hardly such a civilized and understanding force is available in any other country. Should we lose this strength? Should we throw away the asset which is already in our hands? These are the questions you have to ask yourselves.

We have to make India great and strong. We don't want anything from the world. We only want peace and a desire to strengthen our freedom. We want the existence of a true democracy in the country not for a handful of people but for the poorest inhabitant, whether it is on the question of casting votes, getting full meals or jobs, or safeguarding one's prestige. This what we want for our nation. Only when we can achieve this will we be in a position to fulfill the pledges made by our great leaders, especially Jawaharlal Nehru for the first time from this very rampart, and the path shown by Mahatma Gandhi that there lies the freedom whether you die, get wounded or there is bloodshed.

We have to march toward our goal with the same objective in mind, and I have confidence that if you cooperate there is nothing which we cannot achieve, there is no problem which we cannot solve, there is no danger which we cannot confront. Thus, I invite you all once again to rise up and march forward unitedly. We might have committed mistakes and fallen down, but we will again get up and march forward and certainly reach our goal.

Brothers and sisters, I once again appeal to you not to see the present alone, but to see yours and India's future which is bright and glittering. Sometimes we might not be seeing everything because of the dazzle, but we have to march toward the goal and uplift India.

Now please join me to say three times Jai Hind [Hail India] together.

PAPER COMMENTS ON POSTPONEMENT OF HUANG HUA VISIT

BK140801 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Chinese Chequer"]

[Text] The Chinese Embassy in New Delhi was confirmed that Mr Huang Hua will not be visiting India next October, as earlier indicated, or any time later this year. The embassy's version is that the foreign minister is too busy to accept India's invitation. But it is difficult to accept this statement at its face value. If Mr Hua was, indeed, busy, Beijing would have conveyed the information to New Delhi through normal diplomatic channels. Instead, officials in the Ministry of External Affairs have read the news in a New Delhi daily. This has led to the speculation that the report itself may be based on a deliberate leak by the Chinese Embassy. The promptness with which it was confirmed the report certainly strengthens this possibility. There is also a recent precedent. On the eve of a senior External Affairs Ministry official's visit to Beijing last June, Mr Deng Xiaoping caught hold of an Indian journalist who happened to be there to spell out to him the terms on which the Chinese would wish to settle the border dispute with this country. Thus, if Mr Deng can think it profitable to use the press to convey to the people of India his terms for a border settlement, it is plausible that his ambassador in New Delhi may have resorted to a similar expedient, that is, he may have utilised a newspaper to convey a rebuff to the Government of India. And if in the first instance the calculation was that the people would welcome the terms and press the government to accept them, the calculation now can be that the people would appreciate China's annoyance over the government's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. In both cases the assumption is naive. Since Mr Deng's interview, pressure has started building up on the government not to give up its claims to Aksaichin and postponement of Mr Huang's visit can only strengthen the position of those Indians who argue that China cannot be India's friend. Apparently the Chinese leaders and their official advisers do not understand the working of Indian democracy.

The Chinese had expressed their displeasure with India at the time of its recognition of the regime in Phnom Penh. Apparently they have now followed it up by postponing indefinitely the foreign minister's visit to New Delhi. This conforms to their rather simplistic approach to international relations. Unlike us, they tend to divide nations into friends (those who agree with their current line) and foes (those who do not accept their line), unlike us, they also do not believe in isolating one issue from others and judging each on its merit. Witness their perseverence on the issue of the inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in the peace treaty with Japan.

They would have known as well as anyone else that Tokyo would not join an anti-Soviet crusade if it accepted the clause and that it would not abandon its reservations about Moscow if it did not concede their demand. But while on the basis of past experience we know that this is the general Chinese approach, we must not rush to the conclusion that they have once again put us firmly in the enemy (read Soviet) camp. The very fact that they may have used an Indian newspaper instead of the normal diplomatic channels to convey their rebuff to New Delhi may be an indication that they have not yet made up their mind. As a rule they do not change their policy in a hurry. A perusal of their dealings with the Soviet Union and the United States would be illuminating in this regard. Even so it may be wrong for us to ignore the signal.

The Chinese attach considerable importance to Kampuchea. They are determined to wage war on the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime there through the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. They have the backing of the United States in this enterprise. They may also find it useful to exploit India's recognition of the set-up in Phnom Penh to weaken its position in South-East Asia where New Delhi's decision has not been welcomed. And they may have convinced themselves that Mrs Gandhi has acted under Soviet pressure and thus proved herself incapable of taking independent decisions. But New Delhi should not be unduly surprised if it turns out that the Chinese are concerned above all with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, that they are angry over the prime minister's recent statements on this issue, and that putting off Mr Huang Hua's visit may be their way of registering their protest.

It may be a sheer coincidence that the postponement has come in the wake of Mr Agha Shahi's visit to New Delhi. But the coincidence may not be wholly fortuitous. It is possible that the Pakistani foreign minister was speaking to a brief prepared in consultation with the Chinese. The signals are far from clear. Indeed, they are confusing. But our policy-makers cannot afford to ignore them. A bitter struggle is shaping up in our neighbourhood between the Soviet Union on the one hand and China and the United States on the other. We cannot define our position in relation to it without a proper understanding of its dimension and possible repercussion on the region and our country.

TIBETAN YOUTH GROUP BACKS STAND ON CONTACTS WITH PRC

BK141549 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 14 Aug (AFP)--The Tibetan Youth Congress (TYC) today welcomed its exiled government's decision to postpone the visit of the fourth delegation to Tibet in view of what it described as the "anti-people and anti-Tibetan policy" of China in their homeland.

In a statement, the radical TYC--the representative youth body of 110,000 exiled Tibetans--welcomed the return to India of the second delegation led by Tenzin Tethong.

The TYC commended the members of the delegation for their "solidarity with the Tibetan masses and for acting in accordance with their wishes."

The statement accused Chinese authorities of unleashing a new reign of "terror" in Tibet by arresting innocent people and cracking down on mass spontaneous expression.

The exiled government of Tibetans, headed by their god-king, dalai lama, decided to postpone the proposed visit following a recent incident which forced the five-member fact-finding second Tibetan delegation to cut short its tour of Tibet.

DAWN COMMENTS ON GOHEEN SOUTH ASIA STATEMENT

BK150225 Karachi DAWN in English 7 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "A Grave Indiscretion"]

[Text] Mr Agha Shahi's statement expressing regret at the observations made by the American ambassador in New Delhi raises question of fundamental importance in regard to America's South Asia policy. Mr Goheen has deemed it fit to speak publicly in his official capacity about the "growth in India's regional leadership," which clearly amounts to advocacy of the idea of regional hegemony. At a time when American policy toward Asia is a shambles following the crises in Afghanistan and Iran, it is strange that a senior American diplomatic should have made a statement which is at best an indiscretion and at worst an attempt to thwart the continuing process of the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan. During his tenure in New Delhi, Mr Goheen appears to have been duly impressed by India's size, population and natural resources but it is very much to be doubted if this gave him a licence to peddle the concept of regional hegemonism in the subcontinent. This is all the more regrettable since it is not the first time that Mr Goheen has chosen to speak about India's leadership. Three years ago, in 1977, he had spoken in a similar vein. A number of American leaders have felt no compunction in foisting upon New Delhi the role of leader in South Asia, even if it should mean playing the leader without a follower. What comes as a cause of serious concern for Pakistan, as well as, we presume, for all other small countries of the region, is that such doctrines of regional hegemony, if pursued seriously, can undermine the very principle of sovereign equality upon which the relations of states must be based. The implications of such views, especially when they come from a super-power, are quite grave for the entire system of international politics. Although the realities of power do come to be reflected in the policies of the major governments, the institutionalisation of these disparities through such doctrines and theories can in certain circumstances come to pose a threat to the peace and stability of the region where they are sought to be applied.

As for the United States itself, it is certainly free to decide the pattern of its own relationship with New Delhi. But it is altogether another matter that Washington should seek to promote one power as the so-called leader in one area and then put it to work as a surrogate on its behalf. By arousing hegemonistic ambitions and promoting unequal relationships such a policy would only undermine prospects of regional harmony. A relevant question is: What does America gain by asking others to accept India as the predominant power in South Asia? Even if in return for honour thus conferred India were to become more friendly to the U.S., it is doubtful if India would discard the opportunities it sees in its present diplomatic position and agree to become America's proconsul. India's position on Afghanistan and Kampuchea should leave the U.S. Government in no doubt about India's perception of the dictates of its self-interest. However, if the entire aim of Mr Goheen's article in "span" is to woo the Indian Government, he might have tried it without being derogatory toward Pakistan.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO IRAN, TURKEY--Pakistan's exports to Iran and Turkey totalled $107 million during 1979-80 as compared to $60.3 million in the preceding year. The country's export proceeds during the fiscal year aggregated over $2,384 million as against $1,669.8 [million] during the corresponding period last year. Exports from the commodity exchange agreements stood at $82.5 million. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Aug 80 BK]

RAFSANJI ADDRESSES FOREIGN ENVOYS ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD142238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the ambassadors of Austria, Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Spain, Australia, New Zealand and Greece today met with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majles. At this meeting first of all the Spanish ambassador, representing all the ambassadors gathered, congratulated Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani on his election as the speaker of the Islamic Majles, and wished him success. Then the Spanish ambassador said to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani: We are representatives of a number of small countries which have very good relations with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and we hope these good relations will continue.

Then the Spanish ambassadors, representing all the ambassadors present, handed a note to Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani pertaining to the directives and instructions issued by the governments of the respective ambassadors participating in the meeting. This note referred to the importance of maintaining international peace and of observing laws and regulations, and said: We declare our anxiety at the continued detention of the American hostages in Tehran and request that measures be taken to secure their release, since this is in contradiction with international regulations. This issue is not in the interest of Iran or of any other country. Finally, expressing their respect, they requested the release of the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's reply to the speech made by the Spanish ambassador, thanked the participating ambassadors for their congratulations, and told them: The issue of maintaining international peace is something we are aware of and which we believe is in the interests of all the weak and medium-sized countries, although we believe that the superpowers, using the right of veto reserved for them, have rendered the regulations one sided. But we will have limited protection if these one-sided regulations are observed.

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani added: We do not have any problems with regard to small and medium-sized countries like the ones whose representatives are present here, and as far as we know none of these countries intends to penetrate and colonize other countries. Therefore, our problem lies with big countries. Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: If we have any problems with small countries it is only because of the pressure exerted on them by superpowers.

Then, criticizing the Italian Government's refusal to hand over the five helicopters which have been paid for by contract, he added: When we ask the Italian Government the reason for not handing over the helicopters, they say the United States is stopping them.

Then Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: It is the superpowers who do not abide by laws. Although regulations are one sided and beneficial to them, they are not ready to abide by them. They always want to deceive the meek everywhere. They want to finalize every operation in their own interests. We should not be plagued by shortages. We should follow the spirit of the law. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani referred to several examples of crimes committed by the United States in Iran and how the United States, using its consultants, has violated international laws. In this connection he said: America supported Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and sheltered him as a sick man. It keeps the property of the Iranian nation plundered by the shah, Oveysi, Bakhtiar, and Palizban in the U.S. banks and is conspiring against Iran through them. America claims that oil-producing countries should not use oil as a political weapon. But being aware of Iran's decision to stop oil exports to the United States it uses its refusal to buy oil from Iran as a political weapon against us. How can it expect oil-producing countries not to use oil as a weapon?

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani added: Many of our contracts were signed with some Western countries whose representatives are present here. When the United States asked them to take part in the economic embargo against Iran they accepted, in violation of their contracts, and refused to deliver the goods which were already paid for. Then Mr Rafsanjani said to them: We should accept the facts and should not be influenced by the blinding propaganda of the powerful. We demand the execution of international justice. I should say that the crisis of the hostages is not a government affair. It was the people who took them hostage. We abide by the people and act according to their demands.

We expect the superpowers to consider their relations with us as the relations between two independent countries. That is why we were angered by the USSR's aggression against Afghanistan and by the fact that our gas is being sold cheaply.

Mr Rafsanjani said: America has been conspiring in Iran for several years. We have been able to neutralize some of this. He then referred to the U.S. military aggression against Iran and the conspiracies hatched in the American Embassy. Continuing with his speech he said: The American Embassy was a spying den, and the hostages were conspiring in Iran as spies, and not ordinary spies at that. These people who call themselves diplomats, we have discerned that they have been involved in the assassinations attempted by the Forqan group. Do tradition and international regulations allow diplomats to take part in the assassination of the distinguished personalities of a revolutionary country?

Then a number of the ambassadors at the meeting spoke in this connection. Mr Rafsanjani then said: I will discuss this letter with the representatives of the Islamic Majles. But I ask the representatives of friendly countries to point out the tens and hundreds of cases of violations of the rights, or the economy, politics and culture of our nation by the United States to the leaders of the U.S. Government and put pressure on them to stop their bullying before they put forward alleged cases of violation of regulations by us.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER QOTBZADEH'S MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD142244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1001 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text of Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's message to USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Your Excellency, Mr Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, Moscow.

Your Excellency, the Islamic Republic of Iran on 9 July 1980 received a memorandum from the USSR Foreign Ministry which included objections and complaints which we shall deal with below. However, before the points of interest to your government and, reciprocally, the views of our government are raised, I would mention the main causes for writing this letter addressed to Your Excellency.

Your Excellency, I think you are the most experienced foreign minister in the world. In addition, you are a representative of one of the two superpowers ruling the world, and thus you possess both vast experience in international affairs and have been able, thanks to your competence and intelligence, to perform your duties as the USSR foreign minister in various conditions and circumstances. Furthermore, your government, as a superpower, is able, with the immense resources that characterize superpowers, to play a decisive role in the existence or nonexistence of states, countries and individuals.

The distinguished status which you enjoy makes government officials cautious and reticent in expressing their views and opinions and expressing their rightful subject matter in such a way as not to cause offense to Your Excellency, particularly when your next-door neighbor witnesses your government's great effort in establishing and strengthening its domination over certain parts of this world, the most recent of which is the military invasion of Afghanistan. This is what prompts me as minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has served in this position for the shortest period and is the representative of [word indistinct] in this Islamic Republic, to write you this letter, with utmost respect but with revolutionary candor, in an effort to discuss the truth of the matter frankly and without any concealment, not fearing to state reality, no matter how undesirable it might be, and relate issues as I see them.

May this method turn into a new departure in diplomatic correspondence and may no trace of lies, concealment or duplicity be detected therein. Who knows: Maybe future generations will at long last adopt this method for their salvation. If we are to succeed in popularizing this method, then our service at least will be that the world peoples, in their efforts, will face two courses. One is the selfsame old course of duplicity, lies and flattering courtesy in the world political arena which they have often tested; and the other is a course based on revolutionary candor, and in that case they will have the power to choose.

Another issue is that our Islamic Revolution is a young one and enjoys an old but invincible leadership which is as firm as a mountain with regard to the principles in which he believes and has also trained us towards this selfsame direction over many long years. We, too, appreciate and hold in esteem his supervision and consummate skill and endeavor to act in the fundamental manner which he demands of us and which our nation demands.

Our young, ebullient revolution, which, thanks to the protection of God Almighty, has been immune to (?encroachments of the two) world superpowers, keeps alive in us revolutionary ardor and veracity; and it is armed with this ardor and veracity that I deem it essential to express certain views and from you, too, I expect to utilize the lessons which you have learned from the fountainhead of our own great revolution which took place so many years ago [as heard] and endeavor to revive in yourself the vision of the first days of the revolution and, adopting that spirit, to pay attention to the issues which are raised:

1. Our young Islamic Republic is locked in struggle against the hegemonistic U.S. superpower and the nation, too, many years ago began a relentless and tireless struggle against it. Last year this struggle reached its peak and it will continue this battle until the achievement of independence **and sovereign**nty for our country. Therefore, our attitude towards the U.S. superpower is clear and our position with this regard is both frank and decisive.

2. We will not forget how the Soviet Government treated our nation during the past half century, particularly after September 1941--the attack on our country under the pretext of the presence and activities of the Nazis in Iran in accordance with the imposed articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 friendship treaty between Iran and Soviet Russia; the occupation of a portion of the sacred soil of our homeland and, following that, the emergence of a party which from its inception up to the present has been and continues to be your government's fifth column on the soil of our dear country.

After the U.S. coup d'etat in 1953, not even once have we heard that Iranians residing in your country have staged demonstrations against the nefarious Pahlavi regime during the 25-year era that followed the shameful coup d'etat of 19 August 1953. Yet Iranian students the world over at least have been able to expose the traitorous Pahlavi regime with their demonstrations and publications.

Again, we cannot forget that your leaders and the governments of your satellites, shoulder to shoulder with the U.S. leaders and their collaborators, participated in the shameful festivities marking the imperial regime's 2,500th anniversay; and in that very year famine and poverty forced our rural population to put their children on sale on the roadsides in return for a few crumbs to keep them alive. In this manner, our nation could not see much difference between your socialism and U.S. capitalism.

As you may well know, after the victory of the auspicious Islamic Revolution we announced quotations from our imam to the effect that bygones should be bygones, in the hope that henceforth superpowers would refrain from interfering in our country's internal affairs. Perhaps this might be attributed to political naivete, but it stemmed from our revolutionary veracity towards one and all since we said that we would forgive bygones. We wished to act in accordance with our words, although everyone knows that the powerful will not renounce resorting to force and bullying. U.S. imperialism did not cease for a single moment from plotting and interfering in our internal affairs. In the international arena, too, it resorted daily to fresh provocations and strengthened counterrevolution in Iran to such a degree that when our dear unknown students were forced to occupy their den of espionage, the nation endorsed that action and our imam also gave the United States the title of the arch-Satan.

Regrettably, you too showed through actions that you are not anything less than America when it comes to being satanic. One cannot deny your provocations in certain border areas of our country. As a case in point, I will point to a number of cases raised by Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i during the period of provisional government, with your ambassador, to which no answer was ever given. I expect an answer now:

A. A considerable quantity of weapons, packed and made in the USSR, were discovered intact in Mahabad, Kordestan. These weapons are not the type with which the Iranian, Iraqi and Turkish armies are equipped. The question is how did these modern weapons, which are not available in the region, come into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries [word indistinct] in Kordestan?

B. Unlike other free world currencies, the Soviet currency has no value outside that country. How do you then justify exchanging rubles for tomans [Iranian currency] outside Soviet borders and its transfer to Kordestan?

C. Soviet satellites passing over Iran are taking photographs of our military positions in Kordestan; they have made these photographs available to the counterrevolutionaries. The question is: Either there are American spies stationed in your bases, or these photographs have reached the counterrevolutionaries through illegitimate channels. You sent your agents, after years of special training, to Iran, reorganized your fifth column--namely a known party--published a paper propagating your views in their name, and spared no financial or moral support for them so that they may remain fully equipped in making provocations and creating discord and differences between the authorities and the nation. Members of your embassies and consulates, as well as other institutions, have not spared any efforts in establishing contacts with the enemies of our revolution and in gathering information, as if postrevolution Iran were the flesh of a sacrificed sheep, something to be torn to pieces and plundered.

3. While U.S. imperialism and its allies made our Islamic Revolution a target of insult and ridicule, not even once did you in your media refer to our revolutinn, which is Islamic, as such; rather, you referred to it as a democratic revolution of the Iranian people. You did not even allow your servants to cite our revolution with its proper adjective of Islamic in the paper printing your ideas in Iran, simply to maintain appearances.

Your servants in Iran have gone so far as to attack the president and our foreign minister for having at times referred to the USSR as Russia and the Soviet socialist revolution as the Russian revolution. It is puzzling that where you display so much sensitivity about your official title and name, you show so much indifference about the name of your neighbor.

4. Simultaneously with the abrogation of 1959 Iranian-U.S. mutual cooperation agreement, the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran also nullified the imposed articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 Iran-Soviet treaty of friendship. It is very unfortunate that despite the fact that the said articles became legally invalid years ago, the Soviet Government has not yet paid any attention to Iran's legitimate demand in this regard and has not endorsed this independent-seeking decision.

In the midst of this life-and-death battle going on between our nation and U.S. imperialism, the possibility of U.S. military aggression against our country's territory is not too remote. What is deeply worrying to us is that articles 5 and 6 of the 1921 treaty might be used as a pretext to launch aggression and attacks against our country.

5. While this is going on between us and America, suddenly your government, under an imaginary pretext, sends troops to our neighboring and coreligionist country, Afghanistan, and crushes the brave resistance put up by the people of this land with fire and blood. Then we see America and its accomplices not moving a finger, rather confining themselves to verbal attacks. We are therefore justified in becoming sceptical, thinking that, behind the scenes, the two superpowers have reached an agreement on dividing the spoils, and we become apprehensive of what goes on behind the scenes as far as our revolution is concerned.

As far as we are concerned, you can rest assured that we will fight to our dying breath and last man to preserve our independent, Islamic and national identity. In the meantime, we are justified in having doubts and becoming sceptical about the truthfulness of the statements made by our big northern neighbor concerning the lack of interference in the internal affairs of countries and respect for governments' territorial integrity and political independence, considering the example of Afghanistan.

Lo and behold, your utterances are socialistic while your deeds are imperialistic. We do not know how to interpret this disparity between words and deed. Meanwhile, how can we have any assurance that our Baluchestan, on the borders of Afghanistan, will not be attacked by your troops? After all, until a week before sending troops to Afghanistan your representatives officially and repeatedly stated that they never entertained such an intention; they were referring to the interference of the Red Army in Afghanistan as imperialist propaganda. Later, when the Red Army, under the pretext that the Afghan Government asked it to enter that country, entered that country then it eliminated the person who requested it.

6. You present yourself as supporters of Muslims and opponents of the Zionists; you support the demands made by the Arabs and Palestine. How can we believe this claim when we clearly see your army attacking a Muslim territory like Afghanistan? Should the Soviet Army withdraw from Afghanistan, all Muslim forces will be mobilized to liberate Palestine from U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. But your aggression against Afghanistan has led to the deviation of these forces from their main path, which is directed against imperialism and Zionism. It is a source of wonderment that such a clear-cut and obvious fact has not yet been considered by you.

Having stated these points, permit me to respond to the points raised in your memorandum with the same revolutionary frankness:

1. It is stated in the memorandum that the Iranian authorities have allowed themselves to resort to all sorts of fabrications with regard to Soviet policy on Iran by levelling false accusations against the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. In this connection, I do hope that you realize that, blessed with the imam's leadership which culminated in the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, our country follows an independent policy, divorced from any dependence on West or East, and acts upon it. It is because of this that I clearly pointed out the reasons for my displeasure over your government's policy in this letter. I now want to add that from now on we will not accept such a tone in a memorandum, that we will respond to any uncouth statement accordingly.

Meanwhile, do not forget that your media have not refrained from leveling accusations against Iranian officials. A case in point: falsifying a report on a meeting between the Iranian foreign minister and Shahpur Bakhtiar in Geneva. The truth of the matter was a meeting between Bakhtiar and your representatives, namely, the Communist Party of Switzerland.

2. With regard to the security of your embassy in Tehran: Considering what has been said, it is rather fortunate that so far no attack has been made against your embassy. The limit of activity of various countries' embassies in Iran is welcomed by us. However, we obviously cannot tolerate espionage centers. We hope that not only your government, but other governments as well, will pay immediate attention to this fact. The question now raised before us is that how is it that during the 25 years of the shah's ruthless reign not even once did the Iranians in your country stage a demonstration against the former regime; whereas now demonstrations are held against the Islamic Iranian Republic outside the Iranian consulate in Baku.

3. It is stated in your memorandum that a comprehensive struggle has begun in Iran against the USSR. If, by a comprehensive struggle against the USSR you mean the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy first secretary in Tehran, then it must be clearly reiterated that, unfortunately, not only he but a great many of your officials, rather than attending to normal and current matters handled by a genuine embassy, are engaged in espionage operations. Consequently, it would be appropriate to end these operations as soon as possible.

4. As for protesting against unfriendly remarks, if you mean the stands taken by the Iranian nation and government vis-a-vis Afghanistan, I have already mentioned the reasons, and there seems no need to repeat them.

In conclusion, I reaffirm that we want the establishment of friendly relations and true neighborly relations, completely based on lack of interference in the internal affairs of each other and complete mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of our two countries. It is on this basis that I sincerely offer these proposals, hoping they will be accepted by you, thus preparing favorable grounds for the expansion and strengthening of relations between our two countries. I take this opportunity to express my compliments.

TEHRAN SAYS U.S. 'PLAYING GAMES' WITH USSR OVER IRAN

ID141937 Tehran Domestic Servioe in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] We now draw your attention to our commentary this evening on relations between America and the USSR with regard to Iran:

In a very important speech delivered on Jerusalem Day, the imam raised a point about relations between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR. He said: I think America is playing games with the USSR too. To cite an example, the imam referred to Iraq, where the USSR is engaged in providing military aid. Since Iraq is a country dependent on America, such aid, instead of paving the way for Soviet influence, works toward safeguarding U.S. interests in harming Iran's revolution.

Obviously, the Soviet Government did not remain idle after hearing the remarks, for, pursuing an old diplomatic method, through an unknown newspaper published in India it expressed its harsh criticism of the Iranian regime, together with a few mild insults. The imam's remarks on how America has played games with the USSR is backed by irrefutable historical records, and this issue can be proved by using these historic incidents to show how our northern neighbor has always been toyed with in its confrontations with policies followed by other powers in Iran, formerly by the British and recently by the United States.

In the incidents during the Islamic Revolution of Iran our northern neighbor has once again become a toy in the hands of the United States, and, following the green light it received to occupy Afghanistan, it has now begun, indirectly, to help the U.S. interests in Iran and is helping the counterrevolutionary elements in Iran.

Knowing these facts, we come to the sayings of that knowledgable old man who at the time of World War II said: Do not be deceived by all the propaganda put out by the USSR and the British against each other because during the past 200 yea I have not come across any points of disagreement between them over Iran. Now,too, we can say that from World War II up to the present, in spite of all the propaganda put out by the United States and the USSR, we have never been able to detect any disagreement between them over Iran or even in their world policy.

But, on the basis of what the imam's said, the fact cannot be ignored that, in spite of the lack of disagreement between the USSR and the British in the past, and between the USSR and the United States at present, in all the events in which our northern neighbor has been involved in Iran it has been the real loser.

BANI-SADR SAID TO REFER TO REAGAN AS 'SYMBOL OF FASCISM'

NC150745 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 15, (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has called U.S. Republican Party presidential candidate Ronald Reagan "the current symbol of fascism." Without mentioning Mr Reagan by name, Mr Bani-Sadr told crowds at Hamadan stadium on Thursday about "a candidate for the United States presidency who announces in every speech that he will conquer Iran as soon as he is elected.

"As president of our country, I say to him that if he should become president of the United States and try to conquer our country, he will find only tombs for his aggressors," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

"This candidate does not know the pain that our country has suffered, but he should know that it has always fought against aggressors," the president concluded.

DEVELOPMENTS IN SITUATION OF STUDENTS IN LONDON

Report on Trial

LD142307 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to our London correspondent, six Iranian students imprisoned in London jails were tried today. Because of difficulties in identifying the student brothers, the court session was delayed a hour, but after it convened, the trial was completed within only a few minutes. According to the same report, five of the students again refused to give their names and were sent to detention centers. The judge did not allow the students to utter even one word during the trial. Police officials have had much trouble identifying the students who have refused to give their names since their arrest in front of the American Embassy in London.

One of the Iranian students who was released after 10 days said that in the prison where he had been sent, the behavior of police and prison officials was violent and that the students were constantly insulted. But after facing the resistence and the Islamic behaviour of the students, they adopted a milder approach. This student brother was only taking photographs during the demonstration in front of the American Embassy, yet the police arrested him on charges of obstruction. He said that the police exposed his film so that there would be no evidence against them and in favor of the students.

Our correspondent in London also reported that 53 of the 65 student brothers and sisters who are in London prisons have resumed their hunger strike. Also, a conservative member of the House of Commons today asked Margaret Thatcher to stop all payments to Iranian students in Britain. He said in his speech that Iranians have been mocking and ridiculing us and consider us stupid. We should deport these students and detain any who cause problems without questioning them.

Refuseal To Reveal Identities

JN142106 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Six more Iranian students, who have been arrested in the United Kingdom, appeared this morning before a British court. Our correspondent in the British capital reveals that five of these students refused to reveal their identities. This forced the British court to return them to prison.

The students were arrested recently during a student demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in London.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

11, 13 Aug Clashes

LD141036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country [words indistinct] has announced that on 11 August 1980 a group of Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries attacked the shock group of the Revolutionary Guards Corps of Balangan, stationed in Makuman. The shock group of the guards corps in Balangan returned the fire of the Ba'thist hirelings and forced them to retreat.

During the attack a large quantity of mortars and various types of ammunition, which were being transported up the Kuh Kan heights by pack-animals, were blown up and destroyed by artillery fire from the shock group of the Balangan Revolutionary Guards Corps. The attackers were forced to flee, having suffered heavy losses.

Another report by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the western part of the country said that at 0100 yesterday a group attacked the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Urumiyeh with RPG-7's. The attack was vigorously beaten off by brother guards. During the clash, which lasted 2 hours, the friendly forces suffered no casualties. Meanwhile, an enemy RPG-7 round, which hit a target in front of the municipal building, caused damage to a house and injured two people inside.

Protest Over Jerusalem Day

LD141424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following protest against the Iraqi Government's position regarding the occupation of Jerusalem:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: With the resurgence of Zionist ambitions concerning the so-called legalization of their aggressions in Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of their usurping regime, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, basing its action on international documents, has announced its total (?condemnation) of this aggressor, particularly at the sessions held at the organization of Islamic countries and the United Nations, in order to investigate this issue and Palestinian national rights.

Regrettably, in this instance certain Islamic countries have attempted and continue to attempt to confine themselves merely to threatening to break off diplomatic relations with those who might support the decision of the occupiers of Jerusalem. This plot is led by the Iraqi fascist government, which in words has always resorted to quasi-revolutionary noises, while in practice it is the collaborator and friend of reaction and U.S. imperialism.

Experience in recent years has shown that Iraq, despite its ostensible lack of diplomatic relations with the United States, has never been stinting in any collaboration or complicity with the collaborators of the United States and has always hatched and continues to hatch plots against those who are waging battle against the United States. Examples of this are the assassination of Palestinian leaders by its agents in recent (?times) and its hostile acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-colonialist Arab governments. Another eloquent (?example) of this is its backing during the rule of the deposed shah and during his fall, including the masquerade of bringing Farah Pahlavi to Iraq and the restrictions it imposed on the leader of the Iranian revolution, which culminated mainly in his departure from Iraq. They even put pressure to bear on the Kuwaiti Government not to accept him, but only good could come out all this. [Words indistinct] and the revolution triumphed.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has demonstrated its position concerning this plot and notes that the breaking of diplomatic relations with the friends of the regime occupying Jerusalem is insufficient and that it is necessary to close all economic channels to those who give succour to the regime occupying Jerusalem.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran demands a revision of trade with the friends of the occupationists of Jerusalem, the banning of the export of strategic goods to them and the withdrawal of financial capital from those countries which are the friends of occupied Palestine, headed by the United States.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran believes that this parasitic growth can only be destroyed by cutting off its source of nourishment. Therefore, once again it warns the nation of Islam that breaking off diplomatic relations with those governments which recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the occupation regime of Jerusalem is necessary but not enough, and that should action be confined to that, it can then be no better than a smokescreen for collaboration with the friends of the occupiers of Jerusalem.

NEW TERMINOLOGY INTRODUCED REGARDING ISRAEL

LD141110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Aug (KUNA)--A new terminology will be introduced in Iran's news reporting, PARS NEWS AGENCY said Thursday.

The words "occupied Palestine" will be used in reference to Israel and "the occupation regime in Jerusalem" will substitute for any mention of Israel in (?this connection), the agency added.

The new terminology will also be used by Iranian newspapers, radio and television.

TEHRAN PAPER CITES BEHESHTI ON DISCOVERY OF NEW PLOT

JN141920 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 14 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Discovery of New Threads of Plot," the newspaper KEYHAN publishes part of the radio, television and press conference held by Dr Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court. Dr Beheshti answered various questions from Iranian and foreign correspondents.

On the existence of a plot, Dr Beheshti said: We have received (?additional) information on this plot. Those who are supposed to follow up this information are now performing their task. I am sorry that I cannot give you further details, because we have discovered threads of this plot. We are now waiting for the outcome and [word indistinct].

Dr Beheshti added that the enemies of the Islamic Revolution, out of their despair and pain, resort to acts and new, serious intrigues against the revolution as and when the victories and successes of the Iranian people's revolution are promoted and approach their final goal. However, so long as the heroic Iranian people are in the arena, none of these serious plots will succeed.

He said: I can confidently say that the only thing that could be influential in bringing success to the enemies' despicable plots is the weakness of the masses' presence in the revolution arena. Luckily, the Jerusalem Day has shown that our people are always fully prepared.

QOTBZADEH ASSAILS 'OPPORTUNISTS,' TUDEH PARTY

LD141345 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 15

[KEYHAN correspondent report: "Qotbzadeh: 'The Opportunists Have Thrown the Muslims of the World Into Despair'"]

[Text] Shemiran [suburb of north Tehran]--At the invitation of the Qa'im Ohizar theological seminary in Shemiran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh spoke to a large audience consisting of the residents of the area. At one point in his talk he said:

"There are opportunists in every part of the world appearing under different colors. They do not know what the meaning of Islam is; they have not read the Koran. They have just become Muslims today and they do not accept the old Muslims. In such a climate, faith, zeal and self-sacrifice are gradually weakening and disappearing. But time will run out for the opportunists.

"In place of cooperation, they hurl insults, they lie, they mount attacks, giving the impression that neither God, Islam nor Islamic ethics exist. God has much patience; he similarly had much patience in dealing with the crimes of the Satan [the shah].

"We are constantly lying, vilifying others, attacking, using the mass media to defame; and there is no longer any justice. God is present and will settle scores. The nation has lost its great revolutionary tone; why don't you get up and ask why. Over the past 150 years our revolution has never before seen itself carrying the colors of Islam and of religion. The Muslims of the world and others are waiting to know what the result of the revolution will be. Over the past few nights, there have been many eyes filled with tears. It is for such a day that tears are being shed. We must benefit from these tears. [as published] In the world to come, each and every one of you must answer for your actions. What answer will you give to God on the day of the resurrection? Will you say 'we were in despair?' You stand responsible before officials, but you also stand responsible before God, and do not take this responsibility lightly."

Elsewhere in his talk, Qotbzadeh said:

In the face of differences between those in office and the insults leveled in the newspapers and the media, the responsibility of the people should not be forgotten, since they too have ideas and reason. There has always been propaganda and noisy outcry. Lying is no new thing; it existed 25 years ago and today things are the same as then. There must be resistance; despair must not be succumbed to, and we shall go forward gently. Those in office should reform, while we should obey them. We should not adopt a position of opposition, but seek their reform. God willing, you will be invigorated on the occasion of the Id al-Fitr. If we do not fight a crusade against selfish desires, the American and Russian Satans will gain in strength. After the revolution, how much interest has been shown in the Islamic argument--not in prayers and fasting, but in deeds? It would be possible to run this country if we dismissed at one strike persons or officials who have insulted others, lied or indulged in defamation. This propaganda is not Islamic ethics, but the ethics of disbelief in Islam.

"After the victory of the revolution, every Muslim in every part of the world said: 'We saw that Islam would triumph. God's promise is a true one.' And thus the Muslims gained new momentum. However, with our gradual cooling off, they are gradually asking themselves if it is right that Muslims should be condemned to defeat.

"Given the methods we have chosen to follow and the atmosphere which has come about with this cancer in society and the failure to carry out a crusade against our own desires, we are throwing the Muslims of the world into despair. Let us take a look at this revolution. If in this revolution, we should meet with defeat, how would this affect the hearts of millions of Muslims throughout the world? What tears would be shed, what beating of heads, saying 'we have seen what your Islam is.'

"This is no light matter that we are playing with, but one which involves the victory or defeat of Islam. It is part of human history. Come and fulfill your undertakings."

Someone said to Qotbzadeh: "Your actions are not those of the imam's line."

Qotbzadeh said: "Everything I do is controlled by the officials and the imam in person. For example, as regards the purge: Of the 2,000 people working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we have purged more than 800, over half of whom were in the diplomatic corps. There is no other ministry which has purged as many as 5 percent."

Qotbzadeh was asked: "Why do you adopt a position opposed to the Islamic Republican Party and the newspapers?"

Qotbzadeh said: "I have said nothing about the party; I did say something about its newspaper on one occasion. If anyone deviates from the imam's line or from Islamic ethics, tells lies, insults, defames others and acts in an arbitrary fashion, whether in the name of Islam or blasphemously, I do not recognize this as being the line of Islam but of corruption. As regards the newspaper, I produced my reasons at the time.

"Someone wrote an article without even telephoning to get my answer [to the accusations being made] enabling him to print both sides of the argument, in order to acquaint everyone with the facts. This is all I expected, and still expect, of the newspapers and the other media. However, they do not think that I deserve as much, and they resort to attacks, 95 percent of what they say being false. If they are afraid, I would ask them if it is not Islamic that when anyone is attacked he should be allowed to defend himself for every hour of their attacks. Fifteen minutes is all I need to defend myself. These gentlemen attacked me for 3 months, but if they had given me the opportunity I could have enlightened the people as to the truth in a single evening. This is how things should be done."

In conclusion, Qotbzadeh said: "Islamic territories are holy wherever they are, in Palestine or in Afghanistan.

"In Iran there is a party called the Tudeh Party of Iran, which lies [in calling itself "of Iran"] since it is the Soviet Tudeh Party. It is the servant of the Soviet Union, carrying out action here and receiving payment. It even takes its newspaper to be printed at the Soviet Embassy, collects it, then tells people to oppose America and support the Soviet Union. But we say to you: The imam has said 'neither East nor West.' "We will stand firm in the face of aggression by the two superpowers, America and the Soviet Union."

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH GROUND FORCES COMMANDER

LD131719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, General Zahirnezhad, commander of the ground forces and of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Colonel (Atari), commander of operations of the ground forces, met with Imam Khomeyni this morning.

At the end of this meeting, the general said to an interviewer: The purpose of the meeting was to report to the imam on the bravery and preparedness of the army and gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the western regions and the methods used to crush domestic and foreign aggressors. General Zahirnezhad also said: At this meeting, I brought to the imam's attention the fact that all the units stationed at the border are ready to crush all the aggressors--who no doubt are not Muslims--so that even the thought of attacking the oil, industrial, military or state installations along the border will not cross their minds. In case of aggression, the brave soldiers of Islam would no doubt inflict great damage on the enemy.

Zahirnezhad recounted the bravery of the soldiers and referred to their slogans such as: "Even if [words indistinct] I will not surrender to any dirty foreign occupiers," and "I will crush their attack so that they will never dare violate the holy Islamic soil of my homeland."

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO KORDESTAN MARTYRS' SERVICE

LD131800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] In order to glorify the memory of the past year's Kordestan martyrs, particularly those of Paveh, ceremonies were held at the mosque of the Vali-ye 'Asr barracks this afternoon. Attending these ceremonies were Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the families of the martyrs and the brothers from the guards corps. After a reading of verses from the holy Koran, the following message from Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was read by one of the brothers from the guards corps:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Peace be upon the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and of the entire dedicated Islamic armed forces. Peace be upon their dear, hero-nurturing commanders. God's greetings to the families of the martyrs who with their patience, fortitude and resistance and by giving up their dear ones for the cause of God and Islam have engaged in the biggest epic of modern history. Greetings to all the guards of Islam who with their blood and clenched fists have brought to fruition the Islamic Revolution. Greetings to all the dedicated Islamic armed forces who by joining Iran's sacred revolution and with the backing of the dear nation have dismantled the edifice of oppression.

The esteemed Iranian nation expresses its appreciation to you, dear families of the guards. Above all, Almighty God's grace shall be yours and that of all the martyrs of Islam and their relatives. The martyrs of this great revolution, like the martyrs of the dawn of Islam, are precious and enjoy the favor of the sacred presence of God and the saints of Islam.

As a lowly servant who sends you his blessings, I deem myself and the nation in debt to these dear ones and I beseech the great God for mercy and forgiveness for all. History shall not forget the acts of self-sacrifice by these zealous and dedicated heroes, and the bright fame of the dear Iranian nation and of the devotees of the path of Islam shall be recorded in the annals of history and shall be engraved on the image of Iran forever.

Peace be upon you and the pious worshippers of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni

RAJA'I MEETS WITH REVOLUTIONARY ORGANS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD132128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] At a meeting attended by Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and by a group of representatives from revolutionary organs held at the headquarters of the Education Ministry, the need for coordinating the activities of various organs on the level of the entire society and the policies of the forthcoming government were the subjects of a discussion and an exchange of views. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY REPORT, the session held this afternoon was also attended by representatives from the guards corps, the construction crusade, the fighting clergy, the central committee, the academic staff of the Qom seminary, the union of Islamic associations, government civil servants, the Islamic Republican Party, the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, the worker's house, the office for strengthening unity, the air force's Islamic association, the teachers' Islamic association and the Health Ministry's Islamic association. The report indicates that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i began with a speech expounding the overall policy of electing the ministers of the forthcoming government on the basis of their ideological and revolutionary merits and calling on the participants in this session to write down the names of those individuals who fulfill the said conditions and give them to the ministerial office at the Ministry of Education and Training.

After the speech by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati referred, in a speech, to the need to increase coordination in the activities of the prime minister with those of the president and the majles and called on all responsible authorities to obey the imam's behest and to work toward establishing closer understanding between these organs.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ FAMILY DENOUNCES AUTHORITIES' INACTION

GF110535 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 10 Aug 80

["Announcement by the Reza'i Family" issued on 1 July 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Dear compatriots, today, after having suffered years of SAVAK pressure on our family during the days of idolatry, we once again face conditions which urge us to (?talk) to the noble people who made the revolution blossom at the price of the blood of thousands of martyrs.

During the sinister years of the Aryamehr regime, our family, together with other families of martyrs and of political prisoners, faced SAVAK's harshest blows. Between 1972 and 1975 four martyrs from our family joined the caravan of people's martyrs. At times every member of the family--father, mother and even the young children--was in prison. Not a day passed without our being threatened by SAVAK. In short, since 1971 (?everyone in our family) either gave a martyr or (?was a prisoner).

[Words indistinct] (?we should mention) the revolutionary struggles with SAVAK, as well as the assassination of two American advisers in which our children played an effective part. However, we did not expect the situation to reach the point where [words indistinct] for (?filthy) hands to act against us. But unfortunately, the treatment we received from some monopolistic gentlemen who have based their power on the blood of the martyrs since the start of the revolution was such that is seemed we should (?forget) our opposition to the shah's regime. They leveled all types of lies and accusations against us and then went on to denigrate us in private and in public. They seized upon the most absurd methods to put pressure on us.

There is considerable proof that they even went so far as to hire people. Once hired, they wanted them to make threatening phone calls to us and aim indecent accusations at us in order to prevent us from following the path paved by our martyrs.

(?But whenever) we see that--as our martyred son Reza wanted--the ashes of our children and of all the martyrs of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (?have revived) in the body of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization and their way is continuing auspiciously, we find great peace of mind as a result of which (?the responsibilities which we undertake are constantly increasing).

But all these facts do not prevent us from complaining to our compatriots. Following the [words indistinct] and accusations which were sometimes made by some who themselves, in the distant and near past, exploited the names of our martyred children and [words indistinct] of the Mojahedin-e Khalq to [words indistinct], at (?2035) on Monday 29 June a bomb exploded near our house. (?Fortunately) no one was hurt [words indistinct] were damaged. [passage indistinct] After the explosion, we contacted the authorities. The police headquarters satisfied itself with preparing a report, and the committee [words indistinct]. The committee even said that we ourselves were to blame for the explosion, and left. Various correspondents came and prepared reports, but up to this moment they have not been granted permission to publish them. We were then compelled to issue a statement and let our compatriots know.

Yes, we are complaining about the silence observed by the authorities regarding actions in which hooligans are allowed to operate freely. One day they martyr our children and then say that the mojahedin killed them. The next day they say that bombs planted and grenades explosed against mojahedin are acts by the mojahedin.

Our complaint is against the press which, contrary to the spirit of the revolution that heralded freedom, accepts and tolerate such an atmosphere so soon after the revolution--an atmosphere which compels us to issue a statement and to distribute it by hand in order to inform the people of what is going on. Our complaint is about those who today, with their silence, allow the doors of injustice to remain open.

However, we shall continue as our child Ahmad--the first martyr of the Mojahedin-e Khalq--continuously reiterated, to recall (?that we should pray to God, because he is the one who has always guided us). We shall certainly show patience to those who harm us [words indistinct] and should (?believe in God). With greetings to the noble Iranian people.

[Signed] The Reza'i family, 1 July 1980

67 'MERCENARIES' SAID KILLED IN KERMANSHAH CLASH

LD142300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY at 2340 reported from Kermanshah that today, after an exciting incident which resulted in a severe confrontation between armed assailants and the forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic, 67 of the assailants were killed and 47 were injured. The public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west of the country reported the incident to PARS at 2245 as follows:

At 1130 a 214 helicopter which was going to Sardasht from Baneh to transport officials of the reconstruction jihad was attacked near the village of (Kalteh), about 9 km from Sardasht, by mercenery raiders, and as a result of a hit and because of technical problems it was forced to land about 500 meters away from the raiders. In this incident the passengers of the helicopter, led by parachute regiment 1st Lt 'Ali Akbar Nowruzi, got out of the helicopter and took up positions to defend themselves, and answering the attackers' fire, killed four of them. Then about 40 of the attackers, in Toyota vans, surrounded the helicopter and its passengers. The helicopter passengers, supported by the Cobra helicopter which was escorting them, defended themselves. After a time, the Cobra helicopter returned to the Saqqez barracks to replenish its ammunition reserves and reported the incident to Baneh.

After 30 minutes, a Chinook helicopter, captained by Amin Saheri, escorting a Cobra helicopter, was sent to the location, and at a signal given by the people who had been surrounded, landed bravely under the fire of the raiders and rescued those people.

During this operation Lieutenant Nuri, one of the passengers on the Chinook helicopter, who thought one of the passengers had not gotten on, got off the Chinook helicopter and was left behind. Under heavy fire from the raiders, he started on foot toward Sardasht garrison. After walking for 4 km, he noticed a Cobra helicopter in flight. Lighting a fire he drew the attention of the Cobra and when the helicopter approached the gound he clung to the skid of the helicopter and was carried safely to Sardasht barracks.

Once informed of the attack forces from Sardasht garrison opened artillery fire on the positions of the raiders and according to the latest reports about 67 of the raiders were killed and 43 were injured. The 214 helicopter was destroyed by the raiders, and the condition of one of its passengers who was wounded is said to be satisfactory.

NAVY COMMANDER AFZALI INTERVIEWED BY TEHRAN PAPER

ID131651 [Editorial Report] Tehran KEYHAN in Persian on 9 August carries on page 12 an "exclusive" interview (date and place not specified) with Iranian Navy commander Capt Bahram Afzali under the headline "Warning by Naval Commander on Counterrevolution Conspiracy."

Afzali views the naval situation in the Indian Ocean, where, he contends, "the politics of the future will be decided." He views the Soviet Indian Ocean build up as an attempt to "balance" the build up of bases by the United States, whose aim, he claims, is "one, to stop the spread of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to other countries in the region and, two, to crush the Iranian revolution."

To a question on what should be done to "neutralize" U.S. moves to exert economic pressure on Iran and install a "lackey" government, Afzali replies: "First the political groundwork must be prepared, a task which goes hand in hand with social policy. Then we should simultaneously begin the task of reconstruction in society in order to remove dissatisfaction and the provocations which give rise to this. We should at the same time defend political and economic gains by force of arms. This is the job of the army, the guards corps, the 20-million-strong army and the revolutionary institutions."

Afzali sees his personal role in the navy as being to promote first cultural and then technical "self-sufficiency," particularly by establishing a "naval sciences university" to train specialists and officers for the Iranian Navy and merchant navy. He expresses confidence that the country possesses the necessary "support industries" for a shipbuilding industry and urges development of heavy industry enterprises to provide the necessary equipment.

Questioned on the possibility of a Persian Gulf naval blockade, Afzali comments: "With its infinite oil resources, which feed the great industries of the Western and Japanese governments, the strategic and economic position of the Persian Gulf is such as to render inconceivable action of a kind that would threaten the interests of the great Western governments. In my view, this therefore precludes the possibility of such action." Rejecting a "policeman" role for Iran in the area, he states: "We ask the nations and especially the people of the region to ask their own governments to act in the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation with the Iranian Government. To do this, they must throw off their dependent relationships. Iran's interests oblige us to support a policy of demilitarization and no atomic weapons in this region, as well as to demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces stationed in the area."

Afzali sees "political reasons" behind holdups in the delivery of ships built for the Iranian Navy in France and Britain, and concludes by discussing the world politico-military situation in the following terms:

"The signing of SALT I and T T has made the Americans understand for the first time since World War II that never again can they claim that their forces are superior to those of the opposite camp. The Helsinki talks proved this politically.

"Following the development of the new technology for cruise missiles, which are medium-range low-flying land missiles, America intends, by installing these in Western Europe, to inflict damage on the heartland of the Soviet Union, namely its European territories. To this end it will start a new cold war, and it has already done so in part because, economically speaking, to create a line of defense against these missiles, which are very cheap to build and easily transported and launched by aircraft, submarines, ships or even trucks, would be economically ompossible for the Soviet Union. In view of this, I believe that the world is on the brink of an unavoidable war. It is to be hoped that for the sake of the future of humanity, the two superpowers will come to an agreement in the end and save the world from an abyss of great danger."

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION OFFICIAL STATES ORGANIZATION'S GOALS

GF101718 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Interview with Mr. Shakeripur, official in charge of the national mobilization staff in Khuzestan Province; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Shakeripur, we thank you for being here today. Please tell us why a national mobilization staff has been created in this province.

[Answer] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: My greetings to Khomeyni the great, the leader and founder of Iranian Islamic Revolution. A mobilization staff in particular and a mobilization organization in general are being set up throughout Iran to create a disciplined and [word indistinct] popular army in which workers, farmers, employees, merchants--in short, everyone will participate. This is in accordance with the decree of the imam, who said about a year ago that an Islamic country should be military throughout.

Furthermore, we see that our neighboring countries--the so-called Muslim governments--are establishing new bases against the Islamic Republic of Iran each day. Of course, we are not speaking about the countries that previously served as [bases against Iran]. In Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan and other countries that are Iran's neighbors, bases are being set up in the name of the enemies of Iran's Islamic Revolution--the Bakhtiars, the Oveysis, the Ashrafs and the Zahedis. The Iranian nation needs a strong and nationalist army, and this can only be achieved if the masses are mobilized.

[Question] What are your plans for the future, about which you said you are optimistic?

[Answer] As far as our future programs are concerned, the problems we are facing should be solved with the cooperation of all government organs and the security force. God willing, and as the imam has stated, we want to arrange it so that the entire country and the entire province that is presently under our jurisdiction will be equipped and armed. In short, we want it to be an army that no superpower will be foolish enough to confront.

[Question] How and where can the people contact you? What qualifications should those who want to be trained have?

[Answer] Since the duties of national mobilization are unlimited, we have not established special requirements. However, we have set the age limit at 16 and above. Concerning how and where they can contact us, we are located in Bagh Mo'in Street where the former civil defense organization was located. We are at the people's disposal on a 24-hour basis, if necessary. The revolutionary brothers and sisters of Khuzestan Province can contact us through whatever means they want. We are always at their disposal. We are always ready to train them at any hour. It does not matter to us. It only depends on their readiness. We have arranged our activities so that no one's jobs are harmed. For instance, if people are working in an office or plant they can come to us after their working hours in groups of 20, 30, 80 or 100.

KHUZESTAN PIPELINE WORKERS ASSAIL MINES OFFICIAL

GF111715 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] Following the discovery that Mas'ud (Haste'i), a deputy director in the Ministry of Industry and Mines, cooperated directly with the now defunct SAVAK, cooperated with lackeys of the wretched Pahlavi court and Zionist organizations and misused power to block the nationalization of shares of stock belonging to persons fleeing Iran and the Zionists who held stock in the Sho'le Khavar Company, the Islamic society of Khuzestan pipeline factories has issued the following announcement:

For the past 18 months, we have complained to the Ministry of Industry and Mines about Besharat, an escaped capitalist. However, Mr (Haste'i) has not paid any attention to our demands. Now that evidence of (Haste'i's) attachment to the former regime has surfaced, we request that he be tried by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali.

RAMHORMOZ RED CRESCENT DIRECTOR ARRESTED

GF131611 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The news division of the Ahvaz Revolution Guards Corps has announced that 'Ali Tavvakoli, the Red Crescent--formerly the Red Lion and Sun Society--director in Ramhormoz, who was accused of embezzlement, actively cooperating with the deposed Phalavi regime and belonging to the central committees of the Rastakhiz, Mardom and Iran Novin parties, has been arrested by Ramhormoz revolution guards. A warrant for his arrest was issued by the revolution prosecutor of Agha Jari and Ramhormoz.

In searching his house, the following items wre discovered: Two hunting rifles, one Brno, one device for making cartridges, percussion caps, fuses, ammunition, powder, an incendiary device, indecent movies and photographs, pictures of the shah's family and three Lions Club medals. He was also one of the active pawns of idolatry in the region, according to files showing his and his family's connection withe cruel former regime.

Ramhormoz revolution guards have announced that anyone having complaints against this individual should forward them to the political and ideological division of the Ramhormoz Revolution Guards Corps headquarters.

JANA REPORTS ARREST OF BAKHTIAR RELATIVES

LD142026 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 14 Aug (JANA)--Eight of Bakhtiar's relatives were arrested in the Brugen area of Iran.

The head of the Revolution Court in Bihar said that these had a convention with last month attempted coup in Iran [as received]. Among the eight people arrested were Nadir Khasrawi and Nasrat Ullah Shafiq who been charged with collaboration with the SAVAK.

SIX EXECUTED FOR PARTICIPATING IN ATTACKS ON GUARDS

LD151030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to reports from the central news unit, on the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tabriz, six people, charged with taking part in the confrontations in Qotur and (Shahindezh) and attacking armed forces and guards corps which resulted in the martyrdom of a number of our guardsmen brothers, were executed.

The names of those executed area as follows:

1. (Edirs) Kuhi, son of Ahmad;
2. Hasan Mohammadi, son of (Nader);
3. (Ali Reza Shekari or Shokri), son of Rajab;
4. Jamshid Dowlatshahi, son of Heydar;
5. Saleh (Havan), son of Ahmad; and
6. Mahdi [name indistinct], son of Gholam 'Ali.

The sentences were carried out last night.

15 EXECUTED FOR INVOLVEMENT IN COUP ATTEMPT

LD150633 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the first branch of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran met every other day from 10 to 12 August [as heard] in order to investigate the files of 15 persons accused of participation in the recent, abortive coup d'etat. The court started its work with the reading of the bill of indictment. After (?ascertaining) the accusations and listening to the last defense of the accused, the court started its deliberations. It declared the accused guilty of rebelling against the just imam and rising against the Islamic Republic of Iran and of having powerful supporters which had armed them--America and the usurping Zionism which has occupied Jerusalem. They were declared guilty of sowing corruption on earth and were sentenced to death.

The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Sa'id Mahdiyun, son of Yahya, retired army lieutenant general. He led the abortive coup d'etat. He also had committed other crimes, such as misuse of finances, forming a relationship with foreign elements and having illegitimate relations with several young girls and married women.
2. Ahmad Azmudeh, son of Gholam-Nabi, lieutenant colonel in the army.
3. Kurosh Azarpak, son of Eskandar, retired major.
4. Hormoz Zamanpur, retired air force captain.
5. Shokrollah Ahmadi, son of Kheyrollah, army lieutenant.
6. Seyyed Qasem Naqibzadeh, son of Asad, paratrooper, warrant officer.
7. Jamshid Bakhtiyar, son of Jahangir, army warrant officer.
8. Mahmud Kiyani, son of Hoseyn, army soldier.
9. Gholam Hoseyn Kharaqani-Khub, son of Zeynal, army soldier.
10. Zabihollah Momeni, son of Habibollah, civil servant.
11. Mansur Kasirlu, son of Qader, driver.
12. Morteza Farahpur, son of Yusof-'Ali, driver.
13. Mansur Sadeqi, son of Ebrahim.
14. 'Ali-Akbar Eyvaz-Zaddeh, son of Mohammad.
15. Esma'il 'Arab Shirazi.

At the same time, Shahriyar Nur, son of Amir-Hocshang, has also been sentenced to death, but in order for his father to present himself as soon as possible and come face to face with Shahriyar Nur, the death sentence will be delayed 48 hours.

The verdicts of the court concerning the above-mentioned 15 people were carried out at dawn today.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report and information supplied by the public relations spokesman of the revolution prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran after listening to the last defenses of four of the accused, started its deliberation and declared them guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and God's prophet, and sentenced them to death by execution. The names of those executed are as follows:

1. Yusof Khoshkish, son of Ahmad, the former governor of the Central Bank during the satanical era, guilty of treason concerning public funds.

2. Hushang Amir-Afsharnia, son of Iman-'Ali, the governor of Evin jail during the satanical era, guilty of participating in killing strugglers in prison and inflicting torture which led to loss of limb.

3. Ehsan Shahbazi, son of Mohammad-Qoli, the brain of the defunct SAVAK, guilty of participating in strengthening the foundations of the hated Pahlavi regime. He was the representative of Iran's SAVAK in CENTO and was the most trusted member of SAVAK, who participated in all the security conferences in America and in occupied Palestine as a representative of SAVAK. He also was an active member of SAVAK, acting under the supervision of Parviz Sabeti. On several occasions he received commendations from the accursed Sabeti and the destroyed Nasiri and Moqqadam.

4. Qodratollah Jamshidi, son of Mirza, guilty of mischief and attacking some of the inhabitants of Shahrestani Street as the leader of a number of thugs armed with sticks, knives and poniards; beating and injuring some of the inhabitants of the area and creating fear and terror, and guilty of spreading prostitution, robbery and drunken behavior.

The sentences passed on these four individuals were carried out at dawn today.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Attack on Qotbzadeh

TA131356 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Commentary entitled: "The Iranian Constitution Has Defined Clearly the Principles of Our Country's Foreign Policy"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Mr Qotezadeh, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, by his trivial and irresponsible answer to the representatives of Iran's Islamic Consultative Assembly, has once more proved that during his more than 8 months on the job he transformed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran into an instrument for implementing certain aims that today--whether by many official circles and our homeland's authoritative and prominent political and religious figures or by a number of foreign political and press circles--have been called aims for preserving the interests of U.S. imperialism.

By raising the slogan of "Neither Eastern nor Western," he has rendered assistance to U.S. imperialism as much as he could, and has striven deliberately to strain our relations with the Soviet Union, our northern and neighboring country.

If it were not for the farsightendness, patience and the coolness of the Soviet Union and the concern of that country for the victory of the revolution and its gains in Iran and the consolidation of the independence and freedom of our country, it is likely that things would have led to the straining of relations between the two countries. What slanders and accusations did Mr Qotbzadeh not level at the Soviet Union, our next-door neighbor? Within the country also he made extensive use of the weapon of slander against the real enemies of U.S. imperialism and the true followers of the imam's policy.

Following up his remarks to the representatives of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr Qotbzadeh, in connection with the policy of the Iranian delegation to the Pakistan conference, strives to justify entirely provocative acts that are aimed at realizing the view and demand of U.S. officials under the pretext of pursuing the policy of "Neither Eastern nor Western." It was obvious from the very beginning that Mr Qotbzadeh has pursued no aim other than defending U.S. imperialism through attacking the Soviet Union.

Warning on Hostile U.S. Moves

TA131600 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Carter's New Threats"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: U.S. President Carter has once again attacked our revolution and the leadership of our homeland's revolution in a crude and shameful manner. Carter has carried impudence to such an extent that he claimed that the United States is not dealing with a real government but with a group of fanatics. The chief of the Washington administration--in a radio and television speech, while wrath and anger toward the revolution of the Iranian nation had made him deaf and blind, a revolution which resulted in the explusion of the traitorous and deposed shah--claimed that, allegedly, there actually exists no government in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Of course, responsible officials in the United States can talk nonsense as much as they want. However, Carter's remarks are not just a reaction of hate and the wrath of U.S. imperialism. By taking into consideration certain evidence, Carter's remarks were the start of an anti-Iranian propaganda clamor in the United States and the mobilization of U.S. public opinion on the threshold of another aggressive act against Iran. Let us not forget that at the beginning of the current year the White House staged a similar propaganda clamor, following which--under the pretext of saving the hostages--it resorted to that same ignominious military aggresssion.

Let us glance at the evidence. U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, in an interview with the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, declared that at present the United States has a new initiative under review and consideration in connection with Iran. Of course, he did not say precisely what steps the U.S. intends to take in this respect. However, on the basis of certain evidence and documents it can be said that the Americans intend to strike at the Iranian revolution from two fronts, both from within and from abroad.

Within Iran the United States undoubtedly relies on the multicolored counterrevolutionary branches and will launch these branches. Right now these multicolored counterrevolutionary groups are active. However, it is understood that the counterrevolution will launch a military coup d'etat on the instruction of Washington. It is said that in implementing this plan the Americans have pinned particularly great hopes on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries residing in Iran, which have been organized in the Jam'iat-e Eslami organization under the leadership of an individual by the name of Rabani, this agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. According to the CIA plan the Afghan mercenaries must take action simultaneously with the counterrevolution, which receives its instructions from its headquarters in Egypt and from the representatives on the CIA.

However, in connection with the delivery of a blow from abroad, the U.S. mass media are constantly publishing reports about the intensification of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and the Indian Ocean and stress that this is taking place with increasing haste despite the imagination of certain people. The Washington POST writes that in this part of the world the United States has--in a state of constant alert--approximately 25 warships, including 2 aircraft carriers, airborne forces, [words indistinct] and 1,800 marines. The Washington POST writes that fighter planes and also electronic warfare planes are flying over the Persian Gulf region from Egyptian and Saudi airports. It is especially stressed that the so-called U.S. Naval Near East Task Force, which operates directly in the Persian Gulf, has recently been increased from three to five warships. This newspaper points out that the United States has obtained the right to use the ports and airports of Kenya and Oman, and Egypt clearly acknowledges that the Pentagon can use the airports of that country.

Thus our nation is exposed to a dangerous threat and the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism. In these conditions we must double our vigilance, and act in unity and unison in the face of the plot of the counterrevolution and world-devouring U.S. imperialism.

13 Aug Commentaries

TA131913 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 13 August carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Who Is Indebted to the United States?" says reaction to the remarks of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamenei'i during the 'Id al-Fitr prayer ceremonies is still continuing in our homeland's political, religious and press circles. Many of the newspapers committed to the revolution have stressed the statements by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, who said that the problem that has arisen for our nation from the last 'Id al-Fitr up the present day constitutes a decisive policy toward the U.S. superpower. Of course, in the last feast we did not have any kind of friendship with the U.S. superpower, but the basis of the problem is beyond this. If last year our government officials were indebted to the U.S. superpower, this year no indebtedness exists.

As we are aware, immediately following the revolution's victory, despite the futile efforts of the Bazargan provisional government and individuals like the Amir Entezams, the Nazihs and the Qotbzadehs to achieve a rapprochement with this sworn enemy of the Iranian nation and the reestablishment of the domination of the arch-Satan over our homeland, the free Iranian people, under the leadership of the great Khomeyni, rose in their uncompromising struggle against world-devouring U.S. imperialism. The liberals, the opportunists and the U.S. fifth column in Iran resorted to all kinds of tricks, plots and conspiracies to prevent the progress and development of this just struggle of the Iranian people. Despite the demand and opinion of the leader of the Iranian revolution, certain steps, especially during the period of the Iranian revolution, certain steps, especially during the period of the Bazargan provisional government, were taken toward rapprochement with world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Without the permission of the leader of the revolution certain contacts were made by Messrs Bazargan and Yazdi with Brzezinski and other U.S. officials in Algiers. However, even during that time prominent political and religious figures committed to the revolution did not accept any kind of friendship with the U.S. superpower.

However, unfortunately, a number of officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose profiles have been revealed to the Iranian nation, not only were on friendly terms with the aggressor America, but some of them were exposed as agents of the CIA and the Pentagon. These individuals did their best to strike blows at the revolution and its gains.

And, by exploiting the slogan of "Neither East nor West" to pave the way for the return of U.S. imperialism, they rose in obvious hostility toward our wall to wall neighbor, the Soviet Union, which many times proved its support for the victorious revolution of our nation. Unfortunately, those gentlemen who were indebted to the United States in the past are mostly still in high-ranking positions and effective in determining the country's political course. For this reason the people demand that the infiltration of such elements into the new government be prevented so that the revolution and its gains will not be further exposed to danger.

The second commentary, entitled "U.S. Imperialism Is the Number One Enemy of the Iranian Nation," says that in the days of the 'Id al-Fitr our heroic nation demonstrated its endless hate toward bloodthirsty U.S. imperialism and its resolute determination in the continuation of the struggle against it. Hand in hand with Zionism and the outwardly Islamic leaders of Egypt, the United States continues its hostile acts against our Islamic Republic and the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution. Not a day passes without these sworn enemies of the Iranian revolution hatching a new plot to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic in our homeland. As we are aware, Bakhtiar plays an active role in the conspiracies of imperialism against our homeland for the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is said that in the preparation of these conspiracies the Egyptian and Israeli intelligence services assist Bakhtiar.

However, the hostile acts of world-devouring America against our revolution and the Iranian nation are not confined only to the preparation and implementation of plots and support of the counterrevolution. Recently our dear brothers residing in the United States--who held demonstrations in protest against the anti-Iranian policy of world-devouring America--were exposed to the barbarous acts of the United States. The barbarous U.S. police assaulted and attacked the struggling Iranian students and youth in the United States and arrested them. U.S. officials have put these struggling youths in prisons that are specifically for smugglers and criminals and are treating them in the most barbarous manner. The wave of protest of the struggling Iranian students in other countries against the barbarous treatment by the U.S. police has increased. In all these countries, including England, progressive mankind is witnessing the so-called miracles of Western democracy.

As we are observing, U.S. imperialism does not intend to cease its plotting against Iran, and does not want to stop playing the role of international gendarme. As before, world-devouring America is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and does not refrain from resorting to any criminal act to crush the revolution, to strike at the gains of the Iranian revolution and to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic. The Iranian nation should never forget that world-devouring America is its main and number one enemy. The struggle against U.S. imperialism should be continued with consistency and decisiveness in a single united front and through the unity of all the true forces of the revolution.

14 Aug Commentaries

TA142025 [Editorial report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 14 August carried two commentaries:

The first, entitled "Let Us Not Be Unaware of the Plots of World-Devouring America," says despite the futile attempts of some of our country's officials in minimizing the U.S. danger and the efforts toward rapprochement with this world-devouring imperialism, the Iranian revolution and its gains are still exposed to serious and real danger and to the agression, intrigue and intervention of the United States. It is an undeniable fact that as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution U.S. imperialism has lost a stronghold such as the deposed shah's regime and a base like Iran.

It is a mistake if it is believed that U.S. imperialism will surrender to the will and demand of the Iranian nation so simply and will easily reconcile itself to losing so many plundering privileges.

U.S. imperialism has not refrained even for one moment from striking blows at the revolution of our nation and its gains. Recently the Washington POST published a detailed article on Iranian-U.S. relations. This article clearly shows that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is constantly aiding secret organizations in Iran. As is obvious, all the conspiratorial and subversive acts of the enemies of the Iranian nation within and abroad are directed by the U.S. intelligence and espionage organizations. This U.S. newspaper acknowledges that the radio that beams against revolutionary Iran in Egypt is operated and directed by the CIA.

U.S. imperialism, this sworn enemy of our nation, is lying in wait and is striving at every moment to spill its last poison. In such conditions one should say bravo to individuals like Mr Qotbzadeh. During all the period of his service as foreign minister his efforts were aimed at rapproachement with Western countries and at compromising with world-devouring U.S. imperialism and insulting the true forces of the revolution. Undoubtedly, it is not only Qotbzadeh who is attempting to strike at the Iranian revolution from within and to stop its progress and isolate it in the international arena. The people of our homeland condemn such futile attempts.

Our homeland's aware and struggling people rightly recognize world-devouring America as their number one enemy and will continue more forcefully their struggles to eliminate all the evil traces and symptoms of its domination over our country.

The second commentary, entitled "The Return of the Deposed Shah's Plundered Wealth is the Legitimate Demand of Our Nation," states that some of the Western mass media, especially American, are attempting to somehow exonerate the deposed and deceased shah and, through a hypocritical display of crocodile tears, characterize him as a humanitarian and civilized king. They claim that the deposed shah endeavored to pursue democratic ideals. However, these mouthpieces of imperialism are keeping silent concerning the fact that that cruel and bloodthirsty dictator and his American masters are the killers of hundreds of thousands of noble and struggling Iranians who fought for social, national and political rights and for the independence of their homeland.

Illegal arrests, terror, torture and the crushing of any national and progressive movement are among the characteristics of the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty that the Iranian people have never and will never forget. Can such a criminal who, for more than 38 years, spilled the blood of the innocent and who amassed a huge furtune at the expense of the misery, tears and blood of the Iranian nation be pardoned?

The deposed shah, who fled our country under the strong blows of the revolutionary movement of the Iranian nation and who died in Egypt, was one of the world's wealthiest people, owning tens of billions of dollars. This wealth belongs to the Iranian nation, which the deposed shah usurped through his position and by resorting to all kinds of deals and which he transferred to foreign banks, especially in the United States and Switzerland. Now the Iranian nation is demanding that this plundered wealth of the deposed shah and his family be returned to Iran. This is the most legitimate demand of an oppressed and risen nation.

CENTRAL BANK PUSHES CLAIM FOR SHAH'S ASSETS

WA140006 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Freezing the late shah's assets in foreign countries is not an easy job, and the nation must be made to understand this, says the chairman of the Central Bank, Alireza Nobari.

In an interview with the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION yesterday, Nobari also noted that an internationally supervised system of accounting was required if the nation was to claim the late shah's assets.

"These are the kind of problems we have to consider and the nation must know about these problems."

He said the late shah had accumulated his vast fortune over 30 years, investing it all over the world.

Freezing the late shah's assets is one of the preconditions for the release of U.S. hostages in Iran.

Nobari further pointed out that legal arrangements of most Western countries were such that their political leaders could not order the freezing of the late shah's assets "even if they want to."

"This is only the legal aspect of the problem since political considerations also play an important role in these matters," he said.

"But nobody should conclude that we have done nothing," he said. "We are always on the look out for any opportunity to claim the late shah's fortune, stolen from the nation," he added.

Nobari said some $32 million worth of the late shah's assets have been traced and legal proceedings for freezing them were already underway. He did not elaborate on the point.

He stressed that the deposed shah's death would not affect the Central Bank's determination to claim back his vast fortunes.

"We also have to bear in mind that the late shah's fortune has been distributed among his relatives, which makes our task the more difficult," Nobari said.

RURAL POPULATION EXPLOSION THREATENS TEHRAN

WA140011 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The population of Tehran would reach the figure of ten million in the near future unless the country's villages are covered by free medical schemes, claimed a deputy in yesterday's session of the Majles.

Deputy Ghafour Khalkhali warned the government that villages were being deserted because everybody wanted to come to Tehran to use the free medical care facilities.

"And I urge the government to take the necessary steps to stop this mammoth immigration to the capital," he stressed.

Khalkhali then referred to the Islamic guerilla organization "People's Fedayeen," saying they continued to propagate their ideology and insult the sacred principles of Islam.

"On the one hand this organization claims to have stopped all those activities damaging the cause of our revolution, but we see their members insulting Islam's sacred principles in the streets", he said.

Deputy Khalkhali then claimed that counter-revolutionaries were doing their best to prevent the reconstruction crusade from achieving its aims. "They have even gone further recently saying that members of the crusade should not be given any financial assistance".

He said he was filing a complaint against the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION for its slander against Majles deputies.

ISLAMIC REVOLUTION is the official organ of the Islamic Republican Party.

The next speaker in yesterday's session of the Majles was deputy Anvari, who pointed to the impending conspiracy against Majles deputies "while another conspiracy is being organized against President Bani-Sadr. Anvari did not elaborate on these points.

Anvari was the first Majles deputy to resign against what he called "an atmosphere of intimidation in the house." A few days later, however, he took back his resignation after being urged by the Majles speaker to do so.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari deputy for the Hamadan constituency resigned from the Majles last Sunday, objecting to intimidation and factionalism which, according to him, had become a common practice in the Majles.

Addressing the deputies following the withdrawal of his resignation yesterday he said: "This assembly is an Islamic assembly and should work on the basis of Islamic principles which were set down and practiced throughout the life of Imam Ali, the first imam."

"Groupings of a divisive nature in an Islamic assembly is contrary to the unity preached by Islam and will only serve to create a lack of confidence among the people in the parliament," he continued.

He further added that to people being prone to be misled his resignation could be exploited as a symptom of the decadence and disunity of the Majles and by presenting it in this way weaken the Majles. He said this was the reason for the withdrawal of his resignation. "No matter in what organization I work, or in what capacity, I will continue to serve the Islamic Revolution," he said.

Anvari, obviously a backer of President Bani-Sadr, among the miniscule minority who supports the president, said that the best way to solve the country's problems and neutralize counterrevolutionary plots would be to hold weekly meetings with the president to review problems and suggest recommendations in a peaceful way.

He finally called on the deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohamad Shojaei, who resigned from the Islamic assembly, unable to agree with the manner in which business was conducted there, to withdraw his resignation.

MEMBER SAYS EVEN MAJLES HAS SOME DISSIDENTS

WA140010 Tehran TIMES in English 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Islamic Majles has been penetrated by those who don't believe in Imam Khomeyni's leadership, says deputy for oil rich city of Ahvaz Fouad Karimi, who has also blasted several deputies belonging to the national front "for their support of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar."

In an interview with the Persian language KEYHAN, he also said that a group of pro-U.S. deputies were present in Majles opposing all revolutionary programs.

To the question whether the election of those deputies to the Majles has not been the choice of certain sections of the electorate, Karimi replied: "Even if the people have voted for them the fact remains that such deputies are unacceptable to the Islamic Republic."

He said emphatically that total democracy was incompatible with Islam, "meaning that even if the majority of our people decided for something which was un-Islamic, then their decision would be unacceptable."

Karimi further noted that sections of the electorate had chosen certain deputies without knowing enough about their background and political beliefs. "And we must blame the Ministry of the Interior for this because it was their responsibility to inform the public about individual candidates."

He said the first action of an Islamic Majles must be the fate of U.S. hostages in Iran. Karimi did not say what this fate should be.

Asked about the case of Khosrow Qashqa'i, a candidate for the Majles who has been accused of connection with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), he said: "Documents proving his connections have already been found at the occupied U.S. Embassy, which also proves that he has been conspiring against the Islamic Republic."

He also pointed to connections between Qashqa'i and the former commander of the navy and governor-general of oil rich province of Khuzistan, Admiral Madani, claiming that both of them had received money from the CIA in order to set up a liberal newspaper propagating democratic values in Western style. "They thought that by setting up this newspaper our people would be brainwashed and be more inclined towards Western style governments."

Karimi then referred to the role of the United States, saying that Iran was engaged in a total war with that country.

He said the U.S. would never allow Iran to become economically independent "and that is why we cannot win in this war unless we become real producers and inventors."

Karimi further advocated the establishment of a fully controlled economy "where everything is rationed to the extreme."

AUSTERITY PRESCRIBED FOR OIL REVENUE SHORTFALL

WA140004 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Cabinet has approved of an austerity program aiming to compensate for a substantial drop in government earnings due to declining oil revenues.

The news was broken by the spokesman for the government Dr. Hassan Habibi after Monday evening's Cabinet meeting attended by President Bani-Sadr.

Details of the austerity program were disclosed however by Ezattollah Sahabi, head of country's plan and budget organization, who also pointed to a continuous drop in oil revenues, saying that "it had made fundamental changes of economic policy inevitable."

Sahabi also pointed out that higher taxes were in the pipeline although unnecessary state expenditure would be avoided in order to compensate for decline in government's earnings.

With an expected deficit of 800 billion rials, he said, we have not only to compensate but also save.

Sahabi said that this year's oil revenue would be half of last year's, although he did not specify the causes of this massive drop in the country's oil revenue.

Referring to the equalization of civil servants' salaries he said such action was necessary "and we would go even further by cutting bonuses and various subsidies including that on housing."

"By cutting all these subsidies the government would be able to save some 500 million rials this year."

He dismissed criticisms of the decision, saying that should the people cooperate with the government in implementing this policy, "then everybody would realize that this policy would be a constructive one."

Sahabi argued that up to now the Iranian economy was dependent on oil revenues, but with current economic policies "we hope to set up a healthy economy in this country."

Referring to the economic boycott of Iran by Western countries, he said that he thought such boycott would be to the interests of the country, "provided everybody cooperates with the government."

Meanwhile, a senior member of the National Iranian Oil Company, NIOC, has said that the price of Iranian crude oil has increased from $12.70 before the revolution to over $35 a barrel.

The statement comes from an interview with the official PARS NEWS AGENCY, which has not named the official, referring to him only as a senior official.

He had further been quoted by PARS as saying that Saudi Arabia was the main stumbling block in the way of further increases in the price of crude oil.

"Saudis are not cooperating with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which are demanding a just price for their oil."

According to the official, the Saudis were forcing the price of oil to drop through higher and higher production, "which inevitably affects the international oil market."

The official has further claimed that Iran's militancy in OPEC was an important factor for recent oil price rises "because we believe that oil producing countries are not getting a just price for their oil."

According to him oil prices are always behind rates of inflation in industrial countries "in comparison with which oil price rises are just peanuts."

BAZARGAN RAPS AYATOLLAH MESHGINI OVER NAZIH CASE

WA140009 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has accused one of the country's leading clergymen of dishonesty for attributing to his government the same crimes as those committed under the late shah.

The clergyman in question is Ayatollah Meshgini, who leads Friday's congregation in the holy city of Qom and his recent remarks on the performance of Bazargan's government have been interpreted as an expression of impending head on collision between the clerical hierarchy and political moderates, of whom Bazargan is the archtypical example.

Bazargan's criticism of the ayatollah appeared in yesterday's edition of the Persian language daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, which represents opinions held by President Bani-Sadr, and in which he has an interest.

"Am I to conclude that the status of an ayatollah is reconilable with issuing premature statements and false accusations?" said Bazargan.

Criticizing Ayatollah Meshgini's call for the trial of the members of his government, Bazargan said that such practices were characteristic of the former regime. "But if this is a kind of compensation for my services, then I suppose I had better say nothing."

Such trials, continued Bazargan, would go down in history as the most ludicrous spectacles in the aftermath of our revolution.

Bazargan also rejected the accusation leveled against former chairman of the National Iranian Oil Company Hassan Nazih, saying "Nazih was not even paid his lawful salaries during his seven months chairmanship of NIOC, let alone misappropriating state funds." [as published]

Ayatollah Meshgini had claimed that Nazih's first action in the NIOC was to set himself a salary of 600,000 rials a month.

MORE BUSES PUT ON TEHRAN BUS ROUTES

WA140001 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The number of city buses in the capital had increased from 1,676 to 2,750 during the last two years, said Tehran municipal Mayor Mohammad Tavasoli yesterday.

He said the number of city bus passengers had also disproportionately gone up from 227,000 to 2.8 million per day.

The United Bus Company (UBC), which is affiliated with Tehran municipality, is under operation in Tehran and its vicinity.

Tavasoli said that the number of bus routes also increased from 154 to 199 with an area from 7 kilometers to 22 kilometers.

TEHRAN REPORTS POULTRY INDUSTRY EXPANDED

WA140007 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--With the import of 6,000 hens of grand-parent stock from abroad this week by the Morghak Company in Tehran, the first step has been taken in the direction of putting an end to the import of poultry, hatching eggs, and fresh eggs, which cost the country some $800,000 per annum in the past in foreign exchange.

The actual cost of importing the grand-parent flock is believed to be $300,000. The management of Morghak Company announced today that a series of seminars are scheduled to be held in due course on the issue of the poultry industry in Iran with a view to finding ways of stepping up poultry production locally.

MORE CEMENT, IRON SLATED FOR KHUZESTAN

WA140003 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Ahvaz--A total of 10,000 tons of cement and 20,000 tons of iron are earmarked for distribution in the Khuzestan Province, as announced by the president's office coordinating affairs in Khuzestan.

A meeting was held of responsible officials in the area along with representatives of the president's office at which the announcement was made.

Frozineh, the deputy to the Khuzestan governor, who was at the meeting, said that officials expect to tour various parts of the province which have been divided up into 29 sections for the purpose of rotating visits. The visits will take place 3 days in each week when officials will take a closer look at problems in rural areas.

It was also revealed at the meeting by Frozineh that he had ordered the finance department of the central authority here to release 100 million rials to be used by the Department of Health and Welfare in the province and will be utilized to subsidise medicines and medical bills of the poor rural folk in the district.

Discussions were also held on a number of other issues. One of them centered on the wearing of the veil or scarf to offices by women employees in government service and also intensification of campaigns against profiteering. It was said that both these matters needed more disciplined implementation and that clashes between profiteers and revolutionary guards had become far too frequent and was a serious symptom of instability in the matter of consumer goods prices.

As regards purges in government service organizations which had been stepped up recently officials at the meeting said that there should be caution in this matter as it was possible that the good were also being thrown out with the bad quite erroneously.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CLAIMS VICTIMS IN TANKABON

WA140005 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tankabon--The deaths of 2 persons and the blinding of another as a result of consuming industrial alcohol in place of the banned refined alcohol provoked an attack against the congregation at a mosque in this city close to Chalous in north Iran.

The KEYHAN Persian daily, reporting the incident yesterday, said that the 2 persons had died in the Chalous hospital.

On hearing of the deaths of the two and the blinding of the third man, their families, together with a crowd which grew larger as the news and excitement spread throughout the town, converged on the mosque where Sheikh Kazem Yazdi, the official preacher, was addressing a congregation, including women, the report said.

Yazdi said he had to calm the congregation and keep them from confronting the attackers till Revolutionary Guards arrived on the scene and dispersed the attackers.

A few of the anti-revolutionaries were arrested by Revolutionary Guards, the report said.

FEATURES OF NEW REPUBLICAN FLAG DESCRIBED

WA140008 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian flag is to carry the emblem of the Islamic Republic, President Bani-Sadr announced yesterday.

In an official letter issued by the President to all state institutions the following descriptions of the new flag have been stated:

Three colors of green, white and red would remain as before. But the emblem of the Islamic Republic has to be printed at the center of the flag in red color.

The sentence Allah-o-Akbar (God is Great) would be printed twenty-two times along those areas of the flag where three colors mesh into one another. Thus, along the border between green and white parts there would be printed eleven 'Allah-o-Akbars,' and the same numbers would be printed along the border between white and red colorings.

Printing of the slogan twenty-two times symbolizes the day of the victory of Islamic Revolution, 22nd Bahman [11 February].

REVOLUTIONARY COURT SUES TALEQANI'S DAUGHTER

WA140007 Tehran TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The daughter of late Ayatollah Taleqani has been sued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court for her recent criticism of the stoning of a woman on charges of adultery.

Azam Taleqani, who is also a deputy in the Islamic Majles, had bitterly criticized the stoning of a woman in the city of Kerman early this week after a local islamic court found her guilty of adultery.

According to her, such actions undermined the revolutionary spirit of Islam and were a direct attack on Islamic tenets.

According to Kerman's Revolutionary Court however, Azam Taleqani had insulted the court authorities and must be tried for her allegations.